

—and what have really been done and what is yet to be done.—In the first place, the Association has, doubtless, by its combined efforts, done much to hold fast the standard of medical education in the United States; and in the second place, it has done much to promote the health of the people.

THE

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.

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ART. I.—*Minutes of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, held in the City of Washington, May 4, 1858.*

THE Association met at 9 o'clock A. M. in the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institution, the President, Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Tennessee, in the chair, supported on either side by Drs. D. Meredith Reese, of New York, and H. Frazer Campbell, of Georgia, Vice-Presidents; and Drs. Robert C. Foster, of Tennessee, and A. J. Semmes, of Washington City, Secretaries.

The President announced Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington City, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

The President having announced that reports were in order, Dr. Harvey Lindsley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, on behalf of the Medical Profession of the District of Columbia, in a few appropriate remarks, extended a sincere and cordial welcome to the members of the Association, as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: In behalf of the Medical Profession of the District of Columbia, I proffer to you a cordial and hearty welcome to this, the political metropolis of our common country. It would have been highly gratifying to us to have done this several years since, if it had been consistent with the claims of other more favored places, for you then to have accepted our invitation, so cordially extended to you, to meet in Washington.

It is now some twelve years since the organization of your Association, and the annual meetings which, during that period, have been regularly held in every part of our extended country, have been reunions of kindred spirits, at once pleasant and instructive. Harmony has ever characterized your proceedings. Assembling from the remotest sections of the Republic, from the Kennebec to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic coast to the El Dorado of the West, you have met, as men devoted to the pursuit of science and philanthropy should always meet, in a spirit of union and concord.

You have left, for a few brief hours, the toils and privations of a

laborious profession, in order, by a concentration of effort and interchange of opinion, to enlarge the boundaries of science, and extend the usefulness of your calling. You are determined not to lag behind in this age of progress and discovery. You are resolved to effect everything that the most resolute determination, and the most persevering industry can accomplish, for the promotion of knowledge and the good of mankind. Each revolving year witnesses important discoveries in Physiology and Medical Chemistry, useful additions to our *Materia Medica*, new and valuable appliances and operations in surgery, more correct and philosophical views of disease, and, most important of all, improved modes and greater skill in its treatment. You will return from these annual gatherings with fresh spirit and renewed hopes, with greater zeal and enlarged facilities for the advancement of your profession, and with redoubled energy to bear the sacrifices and endure the labor which its successful prosecution demands. Yours is emphatically a profession of self-denial and self-sacrifice. Much of your time is devoted to the care of patients where your only reward is the consciousness of duty discharged, and suffering relieved. You visit with equal solicitude the humble and the elevated—the hovels of the poor and the mansions of the rich—

“*Pauperum tabernas, regumque turres.*”

We have not much as yet, gentlemen, in our young and growing city, to claim the attention of the votary of medical science. We have no hospitals with extensive wards and ample endowments, enriched by the benefactions of the benevolent, and the accumulated wealth of centuries; no ancient and venerable Universities, with extensive apparatus, splendid museums, or immense anatomical collections to interest and instruct you. We have done, however, what we could; and whatever we have, is open to all without restriction of sect or locality. But the day is not far distant, we trust, when, by the liberality of a great people, our public buildings, our literary and scientific institutions, our national parks and botanic gardens will be worthy of the grand metropolis of a nation, which, perhaps, within the next half century, will be the most populous, powerful, and wealthy in Christendom.

But, whatever may be our deficiencies, we can at least present you one spectacle which can be witnessed nowhere else—a sight worth a pilgrimage to the remotest bounds of the Republic—we can show you the home of Washington—that Mecca of the American people, to which every patriotic heart will ever turn with sentiments of devoted affection and filial reverence.

Again, gentlemen, we welcome you to the hospitalities of our firesides, and the still warmer affections of our hearts.

On motion, the list of delegates, so far as it could be made, was then read by the Secretary, and twenty-five States, the District of Columbia, the Medical Staff of the U. S. Navy, and the American Medical Society in Paris, were represented.

The following list comprises the names of all the delegates, permanent members, and members by invitation, in attendance at any one period during the meeting of the Association:—

Maine.—Thomas Frye, Job Holmes, James McKeen.

New Hampshire.—Alonzo F. Carr, Josiah Crosby, E. H. Davis, Harrison Eaton, F. P. Fitch, Geo. H. Hubbard, Thomas Sanborn, Jacob P. Whittemore.

Vermont.—P. Pineo, Samuel W. Thayer, Jr.

Massachusetts.—James Ayer, Ebenezer Alden, George F. Bigelow, Henry J. Bowditch, S. G. Burnap, E. Bowen, Edward Bartou, J. W. Bemis, Daniel T. Coit, George Choate, Benjamin Cox, Jr., Moses Clarke, Henry G. Clark, B. E. Cotting, H. Carpenter, Benjamin Cutter, C. N. Chamberlain, W. H. Cummings, C. C. Chaffee, E. E. Deniston, James Dunlap, John C. Dalton, Charles A. Davis, N. B. Edwards, David S. Fogg, Levi Folsom, Allen C. Fay, John W. Graves, John Green, John O. Green, Alfred Hitchcock, John Homans, G. Kimball, William D. Lamb, Alexander Le B. Monroe, John M. Moriarty, Josiah Norcross, J. Pratt, Horace Richardson, James W. Robbins, Ira Russell, George C. Shattuck, Seneca Sargent, Horace P. Wakefield, Augustus Whiting, Jonathan Ware, R. H. Wheatland.

Rhode Island.—W. Owen Brown, George L. Collins, Ezekiel Fowler, Charles H. Fisher, Jos. Mauran, Usher Parsons, F. H. Peckham, George A. Peirce, Edwin M. Snow.

Connecticut.—George Blackman, James Brown, E. H. Brinley, D. E. Bostwick, B. H. Catlin, David Crary, Jos. Comstock, Joel Canfield, Ralph Deming, H. C. Gillette, D. H. Hubbard, Charles Hooker, N. B. Ives, John B. Lewis, G. A. Moody, P. G. Rockwell, Leonard J. Sandford, George Seymour, G. H. St. John, S. T. Salisbury, Abram Talcott, T. H. Totten, Ashbel Woodward, J. D. Wilcox, W. Woodruff.

New York.—W. C. Anderson, E. Acosta, J. G. Adams, Thomas C. Brinsmade, D. P. Bissell, Reed B. Bontecon, Levi Beardsley, J. P. Batchelder, Jackson Bolton, John Ball, C. A. Budd, J. H. Hobart Burge, J. A. Brady, W. H. Beardsley, H. H. Beecher, Homer L. Bartlett, E. L. Beadle, W. N. Blakeman, H. D. Bulkley, James Crane, Edson Carr, Walter Cary, L. B. Cotes, Hiram Corlias, John Cotes, J. H. Douglass, Edward Delafield, W. Detmold, Jr., Henry S. Downs, John C. Dalton, Jr., H. W. Dean, Austin Flint, S. H. French, Thomas C. Finnell, John T. Ferguson, G. J. Fisher, Henry C. Gray, Horace Green, Samuel Gourdin, John H. Griscom, Horatius Gomez, N. C. Husted, William F. Holecomb, Frank H. Hamilton, B. L. Hovey, S. H. Harrington, C. F. Heywood, Joseph C. Hutchinson, E. Lee Jones, J. Foster Jenkins, S. T. Lockwood, John McCall, Alden March, P. V. N. Morris, R. L. Morris, J. A. Monell, Theo. L. Mason, John McNulty, John T. Metcalfe, James Manley, Willard Parker, James L. Phelps, H. H. Pope, James O. Pond, C. G. Pomeroy, S. S. Purple, D. L. Rogers, D. M. Reese, Joseph M. Smith, J. Marion Sims, Mark Stephenson, Marcus P. Stephenson, John D. Shelton, Lewis A. Sayre, J. M. Sturdevant, W. W. Strew, Frederick Strube, Gouv'r M. Smith, John Treor, Jr., Howard Townsend, M. D. Van Pelt, John Watson, Joseph Wooster, James R. Wood, James P. White, C. H. Wilcox, H. W. B. Woodhull, James Warren.

New Jersey.—Ephraim Bateman, S. W. Butler, John Blane, J. Henry Clark, H. C. Clark, I. P. Coleman, A. B. Dayton, Wm. Elmer, Enoch

Fithian, Gabriel Grant, Geo. Goodell, Eugene Jobs, John H. Janeway, C. V. Moore, L. W. Oakley, Wm. Pierson, Jr., R. H. Page, B. H. Stratton, Lyndon A. Smith, Geo. S. Schively, John R. Sickler, J. V. Schenck, O. H. Taylor, A. D. Woodruff.

Pennsylvania.—Washington L. Atlee, John L. Atlee, J. B. Biddle, T. Hewson Baché, J. B. Brinton, J. R. Burden, A. R. Blair, James Bryan, James M. Corse, Joseph Carson, Oliver Cunningham, D. F. Condie, Henry Carpenter, P. Cassidy, Hiram Corson, James S. Carpenter, J. Da Costa, Thomas Ellmaker, J. Augustus Ehler, G. Emerson, J. P. Edge, John Feay, A. H. Fish, W. W. Gerhard, W. M. Guilford, W. H. Go-brecht, S. D. Gross, E. Hartshorne, Henry Hartshorne, Isaac Hays, S. L. Hollingsworth, Wm. S. Halsey, Geo. F. Horton, F. Hinckle, C. F. Hunter, N. L. Hatfield, Wilson Jewell, Wm. L. Knight, James W. Kerr, R. La Roche, C. Percy La Roche, J. F. Lamb, M. M. Levis, Sam'l C. Lewis, R. L. Madison, J. R. McClurg, J. Cheston Morris, J. H. B. McClellan, Jas. A. Meigs, Wm. Mayburry, A. Nebinger, John Neill, M. Newberry, O. Osler, Sam'l Parker, B. Rohrer, T. G. Richardson, F. Rieser, John Ream, John K. Raub, F. G. Smith, A. M. Slocum, R. Q. Shelmerdine, B. F. Schenck, A. E. Stocker, J. H. Smaltz, S. K. Treichler, R. H. Townsend, Ellerslie Wallace, Penrose Wiley, Isaac C. Weisler, W. Worthington, Caspar Wistar, Geo. B. Wood, Edward Wallace, Thomas H. Yardley.

Delaware.—H. F. Askew, Wm. Cummins, E. D. Daily, R. P. Johnson.

Maryland.—Thos. E. Bond, Jr., James Birdley (?), J. S. Coleman, C. C. Cox, James Dawson, J. M. Dunbar, P. S. Field, H. G. Grieves, J. Gilman, Joel Hopkins, H. G. B. Hintze, J. W. Honek, Sam'l K. Handy, J. W. Hebb, H. A. Inloes, S. D. Kennedy, W. M. Kemp, G. W. Lawrence, Jas. A. Muse, J. F. Monmonier, G. W. Miltenberger, D. J. McKew, G. E. Morgan, Ch. McGill, Geo. C. M. Roberts, S. P. Smith, W. H. Stokes, L. H. Steiner, Pembroke M. Womble, S. N. C. White, H. P. C. Wilson, Peregrine Wroth.

District of Columbia.—Thomas Antisell, Cornelius Boyle, Wm. H. Berry, B. S. Bohrer, S. C. Busey, G. M. Dove, W. J. C. Duhamel, Johnson Eliot, A. Y. P. Garnett, J. C. Hall, B. J. Hellen, Wm. Jones, Wm. P. Johnston, C. H. Livermore, H. Lindsley, John Fred. May, Thos. Miller, Jas. E. Morgan, Henry Magruder, C. H. Nichols, John Richards, Joshua Riley, A. J. Semmes, Sam'l C. Smoot, Grafton Tyler, Noble Young, James J. Waring.

Virginia.—Thos. P. Atkinson, J. C. Brown, James Bolton, John Faunt Le Roy, E. A. Hildreth, John C. Hupp, L. S. Joynes, M. M. Lewis, H. G. Leigh, H. H. McGuire, Jas. B. McCaw, A. S. Payne, O. E. Petricolas, Thos. Pollard, Wm. W. Parker, J. N. Schoolfield, P. C. Spencer, Wm. H. Taylor, John B. Wily.

North Carolina.—Chas. F. Dewy, John H. Gibbon, W. H. McKee, N. J. Pittman, A. B. Pierce, J. J. Summerell, J. Graham Tull, Thos. D. Warren, W. C. Warren.

South Carolina.—Rob't S. Bailey, John P. Barratt, P. C. Gaillard, R. W. Gibbes, J. McF. Gaston, E. R. Henderson, John May, J. W.

W. Marshall, J. G. F. Mittag, T. T. Robertson, A. N. Talley, Wm. T. Wragg.

Georgia.—R. D. Arnold, A. M. Boyd, John T. Banks, Wm. W. Broadhurst, Francis S. Colley, Henry F. Campbell, Thos. M. Darnall, W. T. Hollingsworth, W. S. Jones, J. P. Logan, Thos. S. Powell, Jas. N. Simmons, B. M. Smith.

Alabama.—J. T. Hargraves.

Tennessee.—W. K. Bowling, John L. Cheatham, Paul F. Eve, Robt. C. Foster, Eugene Henderson, Alfred Jones, J. Berrien Lindsley, Joe C. Newnan.

Kentucky.—S. M. Bemiss, Jonathan R. Bailey, R. J. Breckinridge, A. T. Bradford, A. B. Cook, Thos. H. Grubbs, A. W. Gooloe, C. P. Mattingly, Sam'l B. Richardson, Thos. L. Settle, W. L. Sutton.

Ohio.—B. S. Brown, Stephen Bonner, O. G. Comegys, Abel Carey, P. M. Crume, H. J. Dunahoe, J. R. Dawson, E. P. Fyffe, R. S. Gilchrist, A. E. Heighway, Isaac Huestis, J. G. F. Holston, J. P. Judkins, John G. Kyle, W. K. Kable, R. R. McMeens, Geo. Mendenhall, A. F. Matson, A. Mosgrave, H. L. McMillan, W. H. Mussey, J. G. Rogers, W. D. Scarff, Henry Spillman, J. B. Smith, J. L. Vattier.

Indiana.—John C. Beck, T. J. Cogley, R. A. Cameron, Louis Humphreys, Edw'd Murphy, Levi Ritter, Calvin West.

Michigan.—Louis Davenport, Peter Klein, Dwight Nims, Ziba Pitcher, A. B. Palmer, Abner Sager.

Illinois.—N. S. Davis, D. E. Foote, C. Goodbrake, A. Hard, Chester Hard, A. H. Luce, Z. H. Madden, H. Noble, John L. Page, J. H. Rauch, D. W. Stormont, Swayne Wickersham, Francis W. White.

Missouri.—W. M. McPheeters, Montrose A. Pallen, Chas. A. Pope, G. C. Swallow, James R. Washington.

Iowa.—Tom O. Edwards, Asa Hoor.

Wisconsin.—D. Cooper Ayres.

California.—O. Harvey.

U. S. Navy.—Chas. D. Maxwell, Geo. Clymer.

U. S. Army.—R. C. Wood.

American Medical Society in Paris.—D. R. Hagner.

Dr. Harvey Lindsley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, reported that the session would be held from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also that the President of the U. S. would be happy to receive the members of the Association, and their ladies, at the Executive Mansion, in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. J. M. Snyder, of Georgetown, was added, on motion, to the Committee of Arrangements.

Dr. H. Lindsley moved, that in order to furnish each State delegation an opportunity to choose a member to represent them on the Nominating Committee, a recess of fifteen minutes be taken, which was agreed to; and, at the conclusion of which, the following gentlemen were reported for the Committee:—

Nominating Committee.—Job Holmes, Maine; Geo. H. Hubbard, New Hampshire; P. Pineo, Vermont; Ebenezer Alden, Massachusetts; Ashbel Woodward, Connecticut; J. Mauran, Rhode Island; H. D. Bulkley, New York; I. P. Coleman, New Jersey; Isaac Hays, Pennsylvania; H. F. Askew, Delaware; S. P. Smith, Maryland; Noble Young, District of Columbia; A. S. Payne, Virginia; W. H. McKee, North Carolina; W. T. Wragg, South Carolina; Jos. P. Logan, Georgia; J. T. Hargraves, Alabama; R. J. Breckinridge, Kentucky; J. Berrien Lindsley, Tennessee; W. M. McPheeters, Missouri; Geo. Mendenhall, Ohio; Calvin West, Indiana; A. H. Luce, Illinois; Zina Pitcher, Michigan; Tom O. Edwards, Iowa; O. Harvey, California; Geo. Clymer, U. S. Navy.

Dr. Pitcher, of Michigan, moved that the U. S. Army and Navy be entitled to representation on the Nominating Committee. After some discussion by Drs. Miller, of New York, and Condie, of Pennsylvania, the Chair decided in favor of their representation. This decision was appealed from, but a vote being taken, the Chair was sustained.

On motion, a Committee on Voluntary Essays was then appointed, consisting of Drs. Rohrer, of District of Columbia, Flint, of New York, and Hargraves, of Alabama.

The Chair announced that Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of New York, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, desired permission to make a communication; which having been granted, Dr. Reese read the following statement:—

To the Officers and Members of the American Medical Association:—

The undersigned, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Medical Association, having during the interval since our last meeting certified to the professional fitness for the charge of the Blockley Hospital at Philadelphia of an individual who had been expelled from this body for a violation of our Code of Ethics, after consultation with the other officers, and yielding to the advice of other personal friends, desires to say to the Association now assembled—

1. That in giving said certificate he was prompted solely by motives of sympathy and humanity to a fallen brother, who had been a personal friend prior to his offence; and that he did not realize, acting under the impulse of the moment, that his individual act could be construed by the profession as indicating hostility to his brethren.

2. That while his own mind is clear that his certificate contained only the truth, and that, under his peculiar relations to the party concerned, he could not withhold his certificate of medical qualification, consistent with conscience and duty, yet he is ready to concede that he had no abstract right to relieve the party from the censure of the Association until this body had restored him to its fellowship.

3. That so far from intending any disrespect to the Association, or to its act of discipline, the undersigned had publicly sustained and defended both. He therefore disclaims the inference from his certificate that he intended to recommend to a high professional office a man whom the Association had excluded, and thereby nullify the action of this body.

And, finally, with these statements and disclaimers, the undersigned, while retaining his own opinion of the rectitude of his motives, and of his duty, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, is nevertheless prepared to defer to the judgment of those whom he knows to be his friends, that he erred in doing what he had no right to do, in view of his official position in the Association, and is hence called upon to offer this explanation and apology to his brethren. D. M. REESE.

Dr. Condie, of Pa., moved that the apology be received. A substitute was offered, by way of amendment to this motion, declaring that the Code of Ethics of the Association had been violated. The amendment was not agreed to, and the original motion of Dr. Condie was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Atlee, of Pa., the statement of Dr. Reese was ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

Dr. James Bryan, of Pa., said that he was in the same position with Dr. Reese, and offered a similar statement; which was, on motion of Dr. Condie, of Pa., received.

On motion of Dr. Lindsley, of D. C., Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Tenn., the retiring President, delivered the Annual Address.

On motion of Dr. Atlee, of Pa., the President was requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication in the *Transactions* of the Association.

Reports from standing committees being in order, Dr. Grafton Tyler, of D. C., Chairman of the Committee on Prize Essays, submitted the following report:—

The Committee on Prize Essays report that the essays received were three in number, each of which has been examined by them with great care, considering first the intrinsic merits of each essay, and then their merits in relation to each other.

The Committee have discharged the responsible and delicate duty imposed upon them, with a consciousness of its great importance, and are gratified to be able to declare two of the essays submitted to their consideration, in their judgment, each worthy of a prize. The third they also highly commend.

The Committee award the first prize to the essay entitled "*An Essay on the Clinical Study of the Heart-Sounds in Health and Disease.*" It bears the motto, "*Clinica, clinice demonstrandum.*"

They award the second prize to the essay entitled "*An Essay on Vision, and some of its Anomalies, as revealed by the Ophthalmoscope.*" It bears the motto, "*Dux Hominum, medicus est.*"

GRAFTON TYLER,
J. C. HALL,
JNO. FRED. MAY,
THOMAS MILLER,
JOSHUA RILEY,
W. J. C. DUHAMEL,
A. J. SEMMES,

} Committee on
Prize Essays.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the essays were referred to the Committee on Publication. Dr. G. Tyler then, in the presence of the Association, opened the sealed packets, disclosing the names of the authors, and found the "*Essay on the Clinical Study of the Heart-Sounds in Health and Disease*," to which was awarded the first prize, to have been written by Dr. Austin Flint, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the "*Essay on Vision, and some of its Anomalies, as revealed by the Ophthalmoscope*," to which was awarded the second prize, to have been written by Dr. Montrose A. Pallen, of St. Louis, Mo.

Upon the motion of Dr. Palmer, of Mich., and by general consent, Drs. Flint and Pallen each favored the Association with a brief synopsis of their essays.

Dr. Lindsley, from the Committee of Arrangements, presented a letter from Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineers, calling the attention of the Association to the subject of ventilation, and inviting the members to visit the capitol extension, with a view to its examination in this connection. Also a letter from Dr. C. H. Nichols, in charge of the U. S. Hospital for the Insane of the Army and Navy and of the District of Columbia, inviting the members to visit that establishment; and a communication from the Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, S. J., President of Georgetown College, inviting the Association to visit that institution. On motion of Dr. Hammond, of N. Y., these several invitations were accepted, and the thanks of the Association were accorded therefor.

On motion of Dr. H. Lindsley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, the Hon. Graham N. Fitch, M. D., U. S. Senator from Indiana; Hon. C. C. Chaffee, M. D., of Mass.; Hon. Isaiah D. Clawson, M. D., of N. J.; Hon. George R. Robbins, M. D., of N. J.; Hon. Henry M. Shaw, M. D., of N. C., of the U. S. House of Representatives; Hon. Peter Parker, M. D., late U. S. Commissioner to China; and Dr. Henry Dear, of Maryland, were invited to take seats as members by invitation.

It was moved and unanimously agreed to that Assist. Surgeon Fred. H. Rose, of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, be invited to take a seat upon the platform with the officers, as a member of the Association.¹

Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, of Pa., Chairman of the Committee on Publication, submitted his report; which was read, adopted, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

¹ Dr. Rose was the surgeon who humanely volunteered his services recently on board the U. S. ship Susquehanna, when a large portion of her force was disabled by yellow fever on the West India station.—EDS. MED. & SURG. REPORTER.

Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Pa., the Treasurer, presented his annual report, with the accompanying resolutions :—

Resolved, That on or after any annual meeting of this Association, each of the back numbers of *Transactions* shall be sold at \$2 a piece to permanent members, except that published during the year next preceding, this to continue at the price paid for it by delegates till the next annual meeting ; and, also,

Resolved, That as certain volumes are in great excess, the four vols., v., vii., viii., ix., shall be sold collectively to any permanent member who shall remit \$5 to the Treasurer.

Which, with the report, were adopted, and referred to Committee on Publication.

Dr. Geo. W. Norris, of Pa., Chairman of Committee on Education, not being present to report, the subject was referred to the Committee on Nominations.

Dr. A. B. Palmer, of Mich., Chairman of Committee on Medical Literature, was granted permission to make his report to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

The Committee on Nominations, through their Chairman, Dr. Thos. O. Edwards, of Iowa, reported in part, as follows, which report was, on motion, unanimously adopted :—

President.—HARVEY LINDSLEY, Dist. of Columbia.

Vice-Presidents.—W. L. Sutton, Ky., Josiah Crosby, N. H., Thos. O. Edwards, Iowa, W. C. Warren, N. C.

Secretary.—Alex. J. Semmes, Dist. of Columbia.

Treasurer.—Caspar Wistar, Penna.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Drs. Flint, of N. Y., Gross, of Pa., and Gibbes, of S. C., was appointed by the chair to conduct the newly-elected officers to their seats.

The newly-elected President, Dr. H. Lindsley, on taking his seat, returned his sincere thanks to the Association for the undeserved and unexpected honor they had conferred upon him.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were unanimously accorded to the retiring officers, for the able manner in which they had performed their duties ; and they were also invited to take seats on the platform.

On motion of Dr. Palmer, of Mich., it was ordered that the Special Committee on Medical Education (Dr. Jas. R. Wood, of New York), report on Wednesday morning, immediately after the report on Medical Literature.

Next in order were reports from the Committees on Medical Topography and Epidemics, from each of the several States of the Union. The report from Maine was referred to the Committee on Nominations. New Jersey being called, Dr. Lyndon A. Smith, Chairman of the Com-

mittee, read extracts from his report, which was referred to Committee on Publication.

The Association then, on motion, adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 5th, 1858.

The Association met at 9 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, the President, Dr. H. Lindsley, in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of yesterday's proceedings, which were approved.

On motion of Dr. John Watson, of New York, Dr. Delafield, of New York, one of the first officers of the Association, was invited to take a seat on the platform.

Dr. Thos. P. Atkinson, of Va., submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the Constitution of this Association be so amended as to provide that no individual who shall be under sentence of expulsion or suspension from any State or Local Medical Society, of which he may have been a member, shall be received as a delegate to this body, or be allowed any of the privileges of a member, until he shall have been relieved from said sentence by such State or Local Society.

The President decided that under the Constitution, amendments to it must lie over one year, and the resolution was accordingly laid on the table, for consideration at the next annual meeting.

On motion of Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Tenn., Dr. Wm. M. Cumming, of Ga., for some time missionary physician to China, was received as a member by invitation.

On motion of Dr. G. M. Dove, of the Committee of Arrangements, Drs. K. Hupp and A. L. Knight were admitted to seats, as members by invitation.

Dr. A. B. Palmer, of Mich., Chairman of the Committee of Medical Literature, submitted his report. Its full reading was dispensed with, and the whole report was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

On motion of Dr. S. D. Gross, of Penn., Dr. Bozeman, of Ala., was received as a member by invitation.

Dr. Jas. R. Wood, of N. Y., Chairman of the Special Committee on Medical Education, submitted his report, which was read, with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the several Medical Colleges of the United States be requested to send delegates to a convention, to be held at _____ on the _____ day of _____ for the purpose of devising a uniform system of medical education.

Resolved, That the present report of the Special Committee on Medical Education be referred to such convention for its consideration.

Resolved, That said convention of delegates from the several colleges

of the United States be requested to submit to the meeting of this Association, in May, 1859, the result of their deliberations.

On motion, the report was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication; and the accompanying resolutions were laid on the table.

Dr. Tom O. Edwards, of Iowa, submitted the following partial report:—

The Chairman of the Committee on Nominations begs leave to report that the Committee recommend Louisville, Kentucky, as the next place of meeting of the Association.

Secretary.—S. M. Bemiss, of Kentucky.

STANDING COMMITTEES.—*Committee on Publication.*—Francis G. Smith, of Philadelphia, Chairman; Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia; A. J. Semmes, of Washington, D. C.; S. M. Bemiss, of Louisville, Ky.; Samuel L. Hollingsworth, of Phila.; Samuel Lewis, of Phila., and H. F. Askew, of Delaware.

Committee on Medical Literature.—John Watson, of N. Y., Chairman; Lyndon A. Smith, of N. J.; C. G. Comegys, Ohio; R. W. Gibbs, S. C.; W. M. McPheeters, Missouri.

Committee on Prize Essays.—J. B. Flint, Louisville, Ky., Chairman; M. Goldsmith, ; Henry H. Miller, Louisville, Ky.; Asbury Evans, Covington, Ky.; Calvin West, Ind.

Committee of Arrangements.—R. J. Breckinridge, Louisville, Ky., Chairman; G. W. Ronald, B. M. Wible, D. W. Yandall, D. D. Thompson, N. B. Marshall, G. W. Buyluss, R. C. Hewitt, A. B. Cook.

Committee on Medical Education.—Geo. W. Norris, Phila., Chairman; A. H. Luce, Illinois; E. R. Henderson, S. C.; G. R. Grant, Tenn.; T. S. Powell, Geo.

The report of the Committee was accepted, the nominations were confirmed, and the Committee were granted permission to sit again.

On motion of Dr. Comegys, of Ohio, the resolutions submitted by the Special Committee on Medical Education were taken from the table for consideration.

A long discussion ensued, upon a motion of Dr. Hamilton, of N. Y., to refer the resolutions to a committee, consisting of one member from each delegation, representing a medical college, these members to be named by the college delegates present, and to report on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The debate on the motion was terminated by the operation of the previous question, which was moved by Dr. Foster, of Tenn., and the motion of Dr. Hamilton was agreed to.

On motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, of N. J., a vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Robt. C. Foster, the retiring secretary, for his valuable services, and Dr. S. M. Bemiss, of Ky., one of the newly-elected secretaries, took his seat.

Dr. John F. Lamb, of Penn., moved that the vote by which the motion of Dr. D. Francis Condie, of Penn., accepting the apology of Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of N. Y., was carried, be reconsidered.

The President decided that a reconsideration was not in order without a suspension of the rules.

A motion to suspend the rules was made, and a division being called, there were found 111 votes in favor of the motion, and 82 against it. The Chair declared that the rules were not suspended, two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative.

An appeal was taken from this decision, and the decision of the Chair was reversed; and the motion of Dr. Lamb to reconsider was agreed to by a vote, on a division, of yeas 142, nays 70.

On motion, the case of Dr. Bryan, of Penn., was laid on the table. Dr. Beck, of Indiana, moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject. The Chair decided that debate on the motion was not in order.

Dr. Jewell, of Pa., rose to a point of order, when the Chair reversed its decision.

Dr. Jewell then proposed to read the memorial upon the subject from the Philadelphia County Medical Society, when Dr. Biddle, of Pa., objected to it as out of order.

The President decided that the point was not well taken, from which decision Dr. Biddle appealed.

The appeal was not submitted, and, upon motion, the Association went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the whole subject of the apology of Dr. Reese, and Dr. Tom O. Edwards, of Iowa, was called to the chair.

After some time had been spent therein, the Committee of the Whole rose, and, through their Chairman, reported to the Association that the Committee had had the apology of Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of N. Y., which had been referred to them, under consideration, and had arrived at the following conclusion thereon: that it was considered "ample, full, complete, and satisfactory."

On motion, this report was received and adopted. Dr. Lamb moved that the apology of Dr. Reese be amended by the insertion of the word "regret." After some debate upon this motion, Dr. Reese submitted the following statement:—

"The undersigned regrets that he certified to the professional qualifications for Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, of an expelled member of this body, and hereby offers this apology for his departure from the ethical code.

(Signed),

D. M. REESE."

On motion, this apology was accepted as satisfactory. Dr. Bryan, of

Penn., then offered the same as the language of his apology, which was accepted by the Association upon a motion to that effect. The President announced that the Faculty of Georgetown College had invited the Association to an entertainment at the College this afternoon, and that omnibuses would leave the principal hotels at 5 o'clock, to convey the members thither.

On motion, the invitation was accepted, and the thanks of the Association tendered to the President and Faculty of the College.

The President apprised the Association that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Wilmington & Manchester (N. C.) Railroad Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Northeastern Railroad Company of S. C., and the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Company, had kindly consented to pass members on their return home free, over their respective roads, upon the exhibition of cards of membership.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, May 6, 1858.

The President called the Association to order at 9 o'clock. The reading of the minutes of yesterday was temporarily postponed.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. R. C. Foster, of Tenn., was adopted:—

Resolved, That all reports from Committees on Epidemics and Medical Topography be referred to the Committee on Publication, and all communications from Special Committees be referred to the Committee on Nominations.

Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Tenn., moved that a Committee on Voluntary Essays be appointed; also that Dr. George Haywood, of Mass., be appointed a delegate to represent this Association in kindred societies in Europe, which were agreed to.

An invitation was received and accepted from Commander M. F. Maury, U. S. N., Superintendent of the National Observatory, inviting the Association to visit that establishment.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of N. Y., from the Committee of Delegates from Medical Colleges, to whom were referred the resolutions reported by the Special Committee on Medical Education, submitted the following report:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the resolutions appended to the report of the Special Committee on Medical Education, have adopted the following preamble and resolution: Fully appreciating the value and importance of the resolution under which we have been appointed, but a majority of the gentlemen constituting this Committee not being authorized by the medical faculties of the several colleges with which

we are connected to act as their representatives in this matter, and moreover regarding it as quite impossible to secure a convention of delegates in the interim of the meetings of this Association—

"Resolved, That we recommend to all the medical colleges entitled to a representation in this body, that they appoint delegates especially instructed to represent them in a meeting to be held at Louisville, on Monday, the day immediately preceding the Convention of the American Medical Association for the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the morning, at such place as the Committee of Arrangements shall designate.

"S. D. GROSS, Chairman.

"FRANK H. HAMILTON, Secretary."

This report was accepted on motion of Dr. Kemp, of Md., and the preamble and resolution were adopted, and the Committee instructed to meet in Louisville on the Monday preceding the session of 1859.

Reports from special committees for 1858 being now in order, the reports of Committees on Medical Topography and Epidemics having previously been referred to the Committee on Publication without reading, Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on "Spontaneous Umbilical Hemorrhage of the Newly Born," presented his report, which was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

ABSTRACT OF DR. JENKINS' REPORT.

Introduction.—Traumatic hemorrhages and those depending on imperfect ligation of the funis rejected.

Two forms of the malady : I. Occasional hemorrhage from a fungoid excrescence at the umbilicus—*never fatal*. II. Persistent hemorrhage from the cicatrized navel—*generally fatal*. Description of 1st form. Its treatment, argent. nitrat., or more effectual, the ligature.

II. Form ; its rarity ; the neglect by systematic writers on diseases of children ; general description ; sources whence the materials for this report have been derived ; plan of the report ; a detailed history of previous contributions to the medical literature of this subject ; new cases ; table of all the cases (179) subjected to analysis.

Two varieties of this second form of umb. hem. : 1st and most common, that depending on a depraved condition of the blood ; 2d, that arising only from an unusual potency of the umbilical vessels. Occasional concurrence of the two sources of hemorrhage.

Etiology.—Potency of umbilical vessels. Natural process of obliteration. Sources of depraved blood : 1. Malformation of liver or its ducts, and disordered function of liver arresting secretion ; general liability to hemorrhage in icterode persons. 2. Spanagnia from excessive drinking of diluent fluids by the mother during gestation. 3. Inherited scrofulous or syphilitic taint. 4. Excessive use of alkalies by the mother during gestation. 5. Insufficient food, privation, and mental despondency under the same circumstances. 6. Arrest of development in the liver of the fœtus impairing its blood-making qualities. Hereditary transmission of the hemorrhagic predisposition. Singular apparent im-

munity of families known as "Bleeders" from this accident. Influence of climate and race not established. This hemorrhage not generally traceable to ill health of parents, nor to complication or duration of the labor. External violence sometimes a cause, by mechanically displacing the provisional clot before the obliteration of the umbilical vessels.

Symptoms and Progress of the Disease.—No pathognomonic symptoms. Icterus and purpura most common complications.

Pathological Anatomy.—Notable principally as regards the liver and the umbilical vessels.

Diagnosis.—Easily made.

Prognosis.—Very grave; 84 per cent. (150 out of 179) of those attacked die. Though hemorrhage is arrested, death often ensues from exhaustion. Complication with icterus its most fatal association. Purpura also a grave complication. Average time of fatal issue in 82 cases 3½ days from the beginning of hemorrhage. Limits of hem. 3½ hours to 38 days.

Treatment.—Necessity for its being prompt and efficient. Compression, styptics, the cautery, actual or potential, generally unreliable. Argent. nitrat., injurious. Fluid plaster of Paris moulded into navel has in three cases succeeded, but cannot be relied on. Taking up the bleeding vessels impracticable. Most hope from the early application of the ligature *en masse*, and the internal administration of N. ferri. and the mineral acids. Prophylactic treatment. Use of alkalies and excessive drink to be forbidden in pregnancy.

Dr. S. M. Bemiss, of Ky., Chairman of the Committee on "*Influence of Marriages of Consanguinity upon Offspring,*" read his report, which was accepted and referred to same Committee.

Dr. Atlee, of Penn., from the Committee on the subject of preparing a stone for the Washington National Monument, reported that such had been done; that it was of Vermont marble, and was ornamented with a relief representing Hippocrates refusing the presents of Artaxerxes, with the inscription, "Vincit amor patriæ." The report, with the accompanying resolutions, was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. E. Andrews, of Ill., Chairman of the Committee on "*Functions of Different Portions of the Cerebellum,*" offered through Dr. A. B. Palmer, of Mich., an abstract of his report, which was read and referred to the same Committee.

Dr. H. Fraser Campbell, of Geo., Chairman of the Committee on "*The Nervous Concomitants in Febrile Diseases,*" read a report, which was accepted and referred to the same Committee.

Dr. J. Marion Sims, of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on "*Treatment of the Results of Obstructed Labor,*" read his report, which was accepted and referred to the same Committee.

Dr. Mark Stephenson, of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the "*Treatment best adapted to each Variety of Cataract, with the Method of*

Operation, Place of Election, Time, Age, &c.," read an abstract of his report, which was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. C. B. Coventry, of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity, and the Testimony of Skilled Witnesses in the Court of Justice," communicated his report, which was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Edwards, of Iowa, from the Committee on Nominations, presented the following report for Special Committees for 1859:—

Special Committee on the Microscope.—Drs. John G. F. Holstein, of Zanesville, Ohio; John C. Dalton, Jr., of New York; David Hutchinson, of Mooresville, Indiana; A. R. Stout, of San Francisco, California; Calvin Ellis, of Boston, Mass.

Special Committee on Medical Jurisprudence.—Drs. Stephen Smith, of New York City; Frank H. Hamilton, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Dixi Crosby, of Hanover, N. H.; S. S. Purple, of New York City; Isaac S. Mulford, of Camden, N. J.

Committee on Quarantine.—Drs. Elisha Harris, of New York; J. M. Moriarty, of Boston, Mass.; R. La Roche, of Philadelphia; W. L. Wragg, of Charleston, S. C.; E. D. Fenner, of New Orleans, La.

Committee on Surgical Pathology.—Dr. James R. Wood, of New York.

Diseases and Mortality of Boarding Schools.—Dr. C. P. Mattingly, of Kentucky.

On the Various Surgical Operations for the Relief of Defective Vision.—Drs. Montrose A. Pallen, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Cogley, Madison, Ind.

Milk Sickness.—Dr. Edward Murphy, New Harmony, Ind.

On the Blood Corpuscle.—Dr. A. Sager, Ann Arbor, Mich.

On Medical Ethics.—Drs. John Watson, New York; John C. Dalton, Lowell, Mass.; G. Emerson, Phila., Pa.; Frank H. Hamilton, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. C. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C.

On the Pons Varolii, Medulla Oblongata, and Spinal Marrow, their Pathology and Therapeutics.—Dr. S. P. Richardson, Louisville, Ky.

On American Necrology; the Hygienic Relations of Air, Food, and Water, the Natural and Artificial Causes of their Impurity, and the best Method by which they can be made most effectually to contribute to the public health.—Dr. C. C. Cox, Easton, Md.

On the Effect of Virus of Rattlesnake, &c., when introduced into the System of the Mammalia.—Dr. A. S. Payne, Paris, Fauquier Co., Va.

On the Climate of the Pacific Coast, and its Modifying Influences upon Inflammatory Action and Disease generally.—Dr. A. Harvey, Placerville, Cal.

The Constitutional Origin of Local Diseases, and the Local Cause of Constitutional Diseases.—Dr. C. F. Heywood, New York.

Special Committee on Epilepsy.—Dr. John G. Kyle, Ohio, Chairman; Drs. Jno. G. F. Holston, Zanesville, Ohio; D. Copper Ayres, Green Bay, Wisconsin; H. J. Dunahoe, Sandusky, Ohio; Calvin West, Ind.

Causes of the Impulse of the Heart, and the Agencies which influence it in Health and Disease.—Dr. J. W. Corson, of New York City.

Best Substitutes for Cinchona and its Preparations in the Treatment of Intermittent Fever, &c.—Dr. B. S. Woodworth, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Committee on Government Meteorological Reports.—Drs. Paul F. Eve, Tenn.; Zina Pitcher, Mich.; R. H. Coolidge, U. S. Army; Thomas Miller, D. C.

To fill Vacancies in the Committee on Medical Topography and Epidemics; and Continuations of the Committees.—Maine, James C. Wilson, M. D., of Bangor; New Hampshire, Albert Smith, M. D., of Peterborough; Vermont, J. Perkins, M. D., of Castleton; North Carolina, James H. Dickson, M. D., of Wilmington; South Carolina, Peter C. Gaillard, M. D., of Charleston; California, Thomas M. Logan, M. D., of Sacramento; Michigan, J. H. Beech, M. D., of Cold Water; Connecticut, Charles Hooker, M. D., of New Haven.

Dr. Edwards also reported from the Committee of Nominations the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to wait on the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and respectfully to request the restoration of Dr. M. J. Bailey, as inspector of drugs and medicines for the port of New York.

This report was, on motion, accepted and adopted.

On motion of Dr. G. Tyler, of D. C., the vote by which the whole report was adopted, was reconsidered, and the report was divided; and that portion of the report that referred to nominations for committees was adopted. Dr. Bolton, of Va., then moved the adoption of the resolution accompanying the report of the Committee. Dr. C. C. Cox, of Md., offered the following resolution as a substitute:—

Resolved, That the appointment of inspectors of drugs and medicines in the various ports of the United States should, in the opinion of this Association, have regard to the essential, moral, and scientific qualifications of the candidates, and not to considerations of personal favoritism or political bias.

Dr. Parker, of Va., offered two other resolutions as a substitute, which were not agreed to.

The question recurring on the adoption of the substitute offered by Dr. Cox, it was not agreed to.

Dr. Wileox, of Connecticut, then moved an amendment to the resolution, by adding the words "disclaiming all political considerations," which amendment Dr. Edwards accepted.

After some discussion, Dr. Rogers, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The previous question was demanded and sustained.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, yeas 49, nays 64; and the resolution offered by Dr. Edwards, from the Committee of Nominations,

was adopted with the amendment by a vote of yeas 79, nays 52, and reads as follows:—

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to wait on Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and respectfully to request the restoration of Dr. M. J. Bailey as Inspector of Drugs and Medicines of the port of New York, at the same time disclaiming all political considerations.

Dr. Bohrer, of D. C., from the Committee on Voluntary Essays, reported a want of sufficient time for their examination, and prayed their reference to the Committee on Publications. This was adopted, with an amendment of Dr. Condie, that only such papers should be referred to the latter Committee as the former might read and deem fit for publication.

The President announced, as a Special Committee under Dr. Edwards' resolution, Drs. Arnold, of Georgia; Atkinson, of Virginia; Bulkley, of New York; Hays, of Pennsylvania; Smith, of New Jersey; McPheeeters, of Missouri; Hargraves, of Alabama; Pitcher, of Michigan, and Hooker, of Connecticut.

On motion, Dr. Edwards was added to the Committee as Chairman.

Dr. Grant, of New Jersey, presented a complaint made by the Newark Medical Society against the New York Medical College, for a violation of the ethics of the profession. Dr. Edwards, of Iowa, presented a similar complaint, and Dr. Oakley, of New Jersey, a complaint from the Union and Essex County Medical Societies. They were received and referred to the Committee on Ethics.

A communication, received from Dr. E. D. Fenner, of La., was, on motion, referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. W. L. Sutton offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of three, to be composed of members belonging to the District of Columbia, be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to urge upon the Census Bureau the great interest which this Association feels in a properly conducted census, and especially that portion relating to the vital statistics; and the importance of securing, at an early day, the services of a physician conversant with vital statistics, to assist in arranging the schedules in that department of the census to be taken in 1860; as also to aid in a general supervision over that branch of the census.

This resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as the Committee: Drs. Thomas Miller, Thomas Antisell, and A. Y. P. Garnett, all of D. C.

Dr. W. L. Sutton, of Ky., also offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to present to the next meeting of this Association a plan for a uni-

form system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, including the nomenclature, as also the classification of diseases to be adopted in registration reports, and that the report from Dr. E. Jarvis to this meeting be submitted to their use for the balance of this session.

This resolution was also adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as the Committee, viz: Drs. W. L. Sutton, Ky.; Edward Jarvis, Mass.; Edward M. Snow, R. I.; Wilson Jewell, Penn.; R. W. Gibbes, S. C.

Dr. Kyle, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was laid over till the next meeting under the rules:—

Resolved, That the Constitution of this Association be so amended as to prohibit the admission as a delegate, or the recognition as a member of any person who is not a graduate of some respectable medical college.

Dr. L. A. Smith presented resolutions of the Medical Society of New Jersey praying for such changes of the Constitution as would establish a Board of Censors in every Judicial Circuit of the Supreme Court, who should examine and grant diplomas to all proper members of this Association. Laid over for one year under the rules.

On motion of Dr. L. Humphreys, of Indiana, the following preamble, resolution, and circular, were ordered to be incorporated in the Transactions of the Association, viz:—

Whereas, A circular, looking to the interchanges of the published *Transactions* of the various local Medical Societies of the United States, was unanimously recommended at the last meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society (a copy of which, as prepared by their Committee, is hereto annexed);

And whereas, It is in the power of this Association to promote and successfully carry out the object thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially approve of a general interchange of published *Transactions* between the various local societies of the United States, and that to carry out this desirable object the delegates of the various societies which publish their *Transactions*, be requested to leave the name and P. O. address of the Secretary thereof with the Secretary of this Association, which shall be published with its proceedings, and each society is hereby recommended to send by mail, prepaid, *three copies* of their published *Transactions* to all of the other societies included in such list.

The Indiana State Medical Society, at its last annual meeting, adopted the following, viz:—

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to prepare and present to this Society, at its next meeting, a plan for an interchange of published *Transactions* of local societies within the United States; that said committee be authorized and empowered to correspond with the officers of any local society as above stated, and to take such steps

generally as may be necessary to accomplish the object for which this committee is appointed.

The undersigned were appointed said committee. Will you have the goodness to bring this subject to the attention of your Society at its next meeting; ask some definite action, and communicate early the result to this committee?

The benefits of such an interchange of publications as contemplated by our Society are numerous and important, as must be obvious to every reflecting mind. We can but barely mention a few of them—

First. The more general diffusion among our scattered and measurably isolated professional fraternity of the record of facts, observations, and opinions, in a profession abounding, above all others, in them, on a great variety of subjects; and in which, to offer a *few* facts found on record or observed, are allowed to give direction to conservative or curative effects of the first importance.

Second. The cultivation of a better acquaintance with professional brethren throughout the country by means of the minutes of the meetings of societies, and the papers read before and discussed in them, in a profession affording otherwise but limited opportunities for the formation of such an acquaintance, and therefore needing the more vigorous use of such as are passed.

Third. The stimulus of such an arrangement will afford to the diligent cultivator of the profession, to observe well, to record accurately, speculate philosophically, reason logically, practise usefully, and write perspicuously.

Fourth. The probable large increase in the number of writers in the profession, and the consequent elevation of the standard of qualification for entering it.

Fifth. The cultivation of an enlarged and liberal *esprit du corps*, by being brought into contact with the mass of the professional minds of the country.

The Committee solicit suggestions as to the details of a plan for the attainment of that desirable object. They are sensible of many considerable difficulties in the way of it, mainly from want of some channel of intercommunication common to all. Possibly the American Medical Association might become this common channel, and thereby increase its influence.

The *Transactions* might be made the nucleus of a library where one does not exist in any State or local Society, and be used by its members under library regulations. Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular, and communicate at as early a period as possible the action of your Society upon this subject. Hoping to hear that your Society concurs in this movement,

Respectfully yours,

L. HUMPHREYS,
CHAS. FISHBACK,
R. H. BUCK, Committee.

Address, Dr. L. Humphreys (Chairman of the Committee), South Bend, St. Joseph Co., Ind.

P. S.—Our Society meets annually in May.

On motion of Dr. R. W. Gibbes, of S. C., it was

Resolved, That Prof. G. C. Swallow, of Missouri, and Prof. J. F. Mittag, of S. C., be members by invitation of this Association.

On proposition from the Committee of Arrangements, Dr. Blair, of York, Penn., and Dr. John H. Gibbes, of U. S. Mint, N. C., were admitted members by invitation.

On motion of Dr. H. Fraser Campbell, of Geo., it was

Resolved, That this Association has learned with deep regret of the death of the following permanent members of this body: Marshall Hall, *England*; C. R. Walter, *Georgia*; S. W. Clanton, *Alabama*; W. G. Craighead, *Virginia*; Jno. K. Downes, *Connecticut*; Nathan S. Pike, *Connecticut*; W. W. Morris, *Delaware*; and William Gries, of *Pennsylvania*.

Dr. R. W. Gibbes moved that Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, be requested to favor this Association with his views on meteorology, at such time during the session as he may select; which was agreed to.

An invitation from Professor Bache to visit the Coast Survey Bureau on Capitol Hill was read, accepted, and a vote of thanks for the courtesy was passed.

On motion of Dr. Phelps, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are eminently due to the Regents and Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, for the ample and convenient accommodation afforded for the transaction of business.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements are entitled to our praise and highest appreciation of their exertions to promote the comfort of the members and the best interests of the Association.

Resolved, That to the physicians of Washington and Georgetown, and the faculty of Georgetown College, we accord the homage of our sincerest thanks for their elegant hospitalities extended to the members from abroad, by which the pleasure of their sojourn here has been so greatly enhanced.

Resolved, That we feel sure that the impressions on the tablet of memory received here in our national metropolis, in this the first year of the second decade of the Association, will long remain an evidence of the urbane attentions received not only from the Chief Magistrate and other public functionaries of our glorious Union, but of private citizens and the community at large.

Resolved, That the manifestations of union of heart and purpose, in the action of this session, inaugurate a new era, and call for devout acknowledgement to Divine Providence, and presage, as we trust, not only a bright future for the Association, but also as contributing to the perpetuity and prosperity of our great national confederation.

On motion of Dr. Foster, of Tennessee, it was

Resolved, That after 1860 Dr. Hamilton have the privilege of using his report on "Deformities after Fracture," published in the *Transactions*, for a work which he proposes to publish, or in such manner as he shall see fit.

Dr. H. Fraser Campbell, of Georgia, was, on motion, granted the same permission in relation to his report to the Association.

On motion, Dr. Arnold, of Ga., described a new and effective method of preserving pathological specimens, and exhibited several interesting preparations.

On motion of Dr. Condie, of Pa., the Association heard Dr. Gaston, of S. C., in explanation of his new uterine supporter.

On motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, of N. J., Dr. Peter Parker, ex-Commissioner to China, was then introduced. He exhibited some curious specimens of *calculi*, as the results of thirty-eight operations upon Chinese. They were of various shapes and composition, and weighed from a few drachms up to three, seven, and eight ounces.

On motion of Dr. Miller, of the District of Columbia, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication cause two copies of the *Transactions* of the Association to be transmitted to the British Association, through the British Legation at Washington, with a request for an interchange of *Transactions*.

Dr. Dunbar, of Md., then offered the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Medical Association are due to Dr. Peter Parker for the very interesting report that he has made of his surgical operations in China, and his specimens which he has exhibited; and when his work shall be published, that the members of this Association be recommended to patronize the same by obtaining copies thereof.

It was ordered, upon motion, that when this Association adjourn, it be to meet again at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Dunbar moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution reported by the Committee on Nominations, asking the restoration of Dr. Bailey to the post of Inspector of Drugs for the city of New York, was adopted.

After discussion, the previous question was demanded and sustained, and under its operation a division was had, and the motion to reconsider prevailed—yeas 51, nays 32.

On motion of Dr. McNulty, of New York, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Dr. Anderson, of New York, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Medical Association be presented to Rev. Dr. McGuire and the faculty of the College of Georgetown, for their very cordial reception and entertainment of the Association at the College.

The Association then, on motion, adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Thursday, May 6—5 o'clock P. M.

The Association assembled at 5 o'clock P. M., Dr. W. L. Sutton, of Kentucky, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. Dr. T. L. Mason, of New York, moved an amendment to the Constitution as follows:—

In first line, second paragraph, of Article II., after the words "shall receive the appointment from," to insert, "any Medical Society permanently organized in accordance with the laws regulating the practice of physic and surgery in the State in which they are situated, and consisting of physicians and surgeons regularly authorized to practise their profession." Laid over till next year, under the rules. To add to the sixth paragraph, Article II., "But each permanent member of the first class designated in this plan of organization shall be entitled to a seat in this Association, only on his presenting to this body a certificate of his good standing, signed by the secretary of the society to which he may belong at the time of each annual meeting of this body." Laid over till next year, under the rules.

Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of Pennsylvania, moved the following amendment to the Constitution, which was also laid over, viz: To add to the second article, "No one expelled from this Association shall at any time thereafter be received as a delegate or a member, unless by a three-fourths vote of the members present at the next meeting to which he is sent, or at which he is proposed."

The amendments which were proposed at the last meeting at Nashville were then considered *seriatim*, on a motion to that effect. They were read as follows:—

Amend the third article of the Constitution, in relation to meetings, by inserting after the words "first Tuesday in May" the words "or the first Tuesday in June;" and also inserting after the words "shall be determined" the words "with the time of meeting."

In Article II. omit the words "medical colleges," and also the words "the faculty of every regularly constituted medical college or chartered school of medicine shall have the privilege of sending two delegates."

After some discussion, both the proposed amendments were rejected, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.

Dr. John Watson, of New York, from the Committee on Ethics, reported as follows:—

Whereas it appears from undoubted testimony that the New York Medical College have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon a notorious quack, of the name of John F. Dunker, of Newark, the faculty, in the person of the President of said College, wish here to declare that this degree was obtained under gross deception, and false testimonials furnished by said Dunker and his friends; and they therefore revoke and annul his diploma, and declare said Dunker to be unworthy of patronage or support from authority conferred upon him by this diploma.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of Maryland, moved that the report be indefinitely postponed; which was not agreed to.

On motion, the report was then adopted.

The amendments proposed by Dr. Stocker, of Pennsylvania, at the annual meeting in 1856, at Detroit, were then taken from the table, for consideration.

The following were the amendments proposed, viz:—

Article III. Strike out all after the words "first Tuesday in May," and insert as follows: "The Association shall meet biennially in the city of _____. The place of meeting for the intermediate year shall be determined by a vote of the Association."

Article IV. In first paragraph, second line, instead of the words "two Secretaries" insert "one permanent and two assistant Secretaries." In fourth paragraph, fifth line, strike out the words "the Secretary," etc., and substitute, "The permanent Secretary shall preserve the archives and unpublished transactions in the permanent place of the meeting of the Association. His expenses for travelling to and from the place of meeting, and while in attendance upon the same, shall be defrayed by the Association."

Upon the amendment proposed to Article III., the vote was yeas 80, nays 42; and upon the first amendment to Article IV., the vote was yeas 84, nays 53. Neither of the amendments having received the constitutional majority of two-thirds, the President declared them to be rejected.

A motion was made to postpone indefinitely the second amendment proposed to Article IV.

Dr. Stocker moved to lay the motion to postpone upon the table.

Pending this, a motion was made to lay the amendment upon the table; which was agreed to.

Dr. Robert C. Foster, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication be instructed to collect all of the by-laws and resolutions, which have not been rescinded, through the different volumes of the *Transactions*, to arrange them under their respective heads, and append the same to the Constitution.

The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed by Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, of Tennessee, through Dr. Bowling, of Tennessee, and was laid over, under the rules, viz:—

In Article II. omit the words "medical colleges, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and other permanently organized medical institutions, of good standing, in the United States;" and also to omit the words "The faculty of every regularly constituted medical college or chartered school of medicine shall have the privilege of sending two delegates. The professional staff of every chartered or municipal hospital, containing an hundred inmates or more, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates; and every other permanently organized medical institution, of good standing, shall have the privilege of sending one delegate."

The President announced that the members of the Association were invited by the Curator of the Washington Infirmary to visit that institution.

Upon motion of Dr. Kemp, of Maryland, the thanks of the Association were extended to those railroad companies which had agreed to pass the members to their homes free of charge; and also to all those citizens of Washington, including members of the press, whose courteous attentions had placed the Association under obligations.

On motion, the Association adjourned *sine die*.

A. J. SEMMES, }
S. M. BEMISS, } *Secretaries.*

ART. II.—*Scarlatina and its Treatment.* By JOSEPH FITHIAN,
M. D., Woodbury, N. J.

IN your number of the REPORTER for May, you say: "We like to receive intelligent letters, and to keep up at least a paper acquaintance with all our subscribers." It occurred to me that I would do one thing that had been too long left undone, and at the same time dot down some thoughts that would meet another of your requests, viz., to "communicate some fact, or give some item of information, or throw out some hint on anything that has been discussed in the REPORTER." We leave you to judge how "intelligent" the thoughts may be that I shall send you; one thing I can truly say, that I am very much pleased with the "Reporter," for the ability with which it is conducted, and the variety and interest of the pages given to your subscribers.

In looking over the proceedings of the Medical Society of New

Jersey, published in your March number, I was struck with a passage in the report of the Standing Committee, where, speaking of scarlatina, they say: "The cases of scarlatina, which were quite numerous, were of the anginose variety, and were in many cases fatal. * * * Almost every mode of treatment, as advised by various authorities, was resorted to; but, as a general thing, those cases that had the least treatment terminated most favorably. In fact, in our present imperfect knowledge of the pathology of this disease, it seems that the least we do in medication is the best."

Here is homœopathy with a vengeance—in fact it is homœopathy reduced infinitesimally, and if true, we ought to say, "our occupation's gone," and we should "throw physic to the dogs." I was gratified, however, to see in a note in the margin, that so did not the Medical Society think, as with but one dissenting voice, they "emphatically disclaim any responsibility for such an opinion advanced by the Committee, and enter their disclaimer by authority of the Society." So far so good; but the Society, in my opinion, should have gone one step further, and expunged the whole paragraph from the report.

This subject came up for discussion before a meeting of the Gloucester County Medical Society, at their last meeting, and the sentiment was unanimously discarded.

It is undeniably true, that in many cases the onset of the disease is so violent that, do what we may, the patient dies: like smallpox, and measles, and erysipelas, and cholera, and pernicious fever, &c. &c., the blood undergoes such a change by the poison which constitutes the disease, that it is no longer fitted to sustain life, and the patient succumbs. Who will say, nevertheless, that even in the most malignant case, "the least medication is the best?" May not the passage to the tomb be smoothed by appropriate medication, and may not, and are not, many brought back from the chamber of death and restored to their friends by appropriate treatment, when they would otherwise have sunk into the grave? And again, is it not equally true that the disease assumes every grade, from the most malignant, where the system breaks down at once, to the mildest attack, where no remedy is required; between these extremes medication may, and often does, snatch from the grave, persons who would otherwise perish.

If this be true, then should not the sentiment of the Standing Committee be expunged from the proceedings of the Medical Society of New Jersey as a blot upon their pages?

I wish to be short, and I will say no more upon this report. I will, with your permission, say a few words upon a remedy for scarlatina, which I have used much to my satisfaction in a number of cases this winter and spring. The disease has been epidemic with us, and, according to the testimony of a number of the members of our society, very severe. We are in the habit of calling upon each member in turn, for his statement of whatever may have taken place of interest to the profession in his practice, during the current year. This often elicits a good deal of interesting discussion, similar to the interesting discussional conversations of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, reported in your journal from time to time. The remedy to which I referred is the *veratrum viride*. Dr. Norwood, of Abbeville, S. C., issued a pamphlet which has been very generally read by the profession, and his testimony, backed by a number of very respectable names of eminent physicians, leaves no doubt that it has great power upon the heart, to allay its irritation, and reduce the frequency of the pulse in disease. I had not known it to be used in scarlet fever, but it occurred to me that, inasmuch as one of the most constant attendants of this disease is a quick, frequent pulse, it might control and bring down this rapid action, and thereby enable the system to bear up under the disease, promote the favorable action of other remedies, and leave it to run its course to a favorable termination. Upon trial, I found this to be the case. Its effect was very decided, and while it will not (nor is it calculated to) supersede other remedies, it has in my hands thus far been one of the most efficient and satisfactory. I used Norwood's tincture. He says he had taken great pains to have it prepared properly, and names a number of places where his preparation can be had. I hope he will give the manner of preparing it to the profession, and that it will become uniform, for I am convinced that there are in the markets preparations of various strength and efficiency.

I will give a case or two to show my method of treating the disease, which from an experience of many years, is about as efficient as any I have hit upon. I have tried all kinds of treat-

ment which have been in the market, and have succeeded, and failed, as others have done before me. I have bled, and sometimes I am convinced with advantage, but the difficulty of preventing ulceration of the orifice of the vein has bid me not to operate if possible. I have leached and blistered, and for the same reason have laid them aside, and avoided, as far as possible, breaking the skin.

The accession of the disease is generally ushered in by chilliness, nausea, and vomiting, with the usual symptoms of fever. The throat is more or less inflamed, if not ulcerated; the tongue apt to be red, the pulse rapid: in proportion as this group of symptoms are severe in their accession, may we predict the future of the patient. As soon as reaction is fairly established, there is apt to be a bright red color, with an efflorescent eruption observable in the skin, with great morbid heat. This, however, is not uniform, some pass through the disease without any appearance of eruption.

I once had occasion to bleed a little girl, in a family where several were down with the disease; she had no eruption. Upon applying the ligature, the whole arm below it was immediately covered by the rash. It did not appear upon any other part of the body; she recovered. It is not my intention to describe the disease minutely; my object is more especially with its treatment. Whenever I am called to a case of scarlet fever, and the throat is at all sore, I use the cold cravat; that is, a napkin out of cold water, or if there is much sensitiveness to cold, slightly tepid; this I extend from ear to ear, and from breast to chin; outside of this, cover with a fold of dry flannel. The physician does not generally see the case till after the chilly stage is passed. If so, in addition to the wet cravat, I order calomel in doses of from 6 to 20 grains, according to the age of the patient, followed in one hour by a dose of castor oil q. s. If, after this, the skin is hot, I use frequent ablutions of cool or cold water all over the body, with a little oil on the wet napkin used for the bathing. If the head is affected, lay it upon a wet towel, wet the hair thoroughly, and fold the towel over it, and use a bladder of ice at discretion. The object is to cool down the skin as near as possible to a natural heat, and keep it there, and prevent congestion of the brain where it is threatened. In addition to the oily

napkin for bathing, I like a little salt grease twice a day; the skin of ham or salt pork is a very good article to pass over the body; it allays the itching and soothes the patient, and with the cold effusion lessens the inflammation of the skin, which, by the extent of its sympathies, aggravates every other symptom. Where the patient is old enough to gargle, I use the cayenne pepper tea, an ordinary teaspoonful of pepper to a half pint of boiling water; let it be repeated every three hours: essence of Jamaica ginger of a proper strength is a good substitute. If there is ulceration of the throat, a solution of twenty grains of nitrate of silver to an ounce of water, applied by a brush or "swab" made of a soft rag, tied on the end of a stick, will be found a valuable remedy applied twice a day; few children will voluntarily submit to this operation; let the nurse lay the child on the lap, the head on the right arm, and hold the hands; the child will cry, and, of course, open the mouth, when the wash can be applied. I like the rag better than the sponge; it is not so harsh, and is always on hand.

After the bowels are freely moved by the calomel and oil, which I think decidedly the best cathartic we can use, it is seldom any active catharsis will be found necessary during the progress of the disease. Castor oil, or a neutral mixture made by mixing the Seidlitz powders in 4 or 6 large spoonfuls of water, with or without Rochelle salts added, and a tablespoonful of the mixture every hour till it operates, is as good a laxative, where there is a hot skin, as I have found, and as readily taken.

The warm and tepid bath will be found a most useful remedy in the active stage of this disease. When the patient is restless, the skin hot and highly colored, and the extremities hot, a cool or tepid bath is best; if, however, the extremities are cool, the bath should be as warm as the patient will bear it: from 5 to 10 minutes is ordinarily long time enough for immersion. The difficulty of obtaining an apparatus, especially in the country, of a suitable character, may be an apology for the following directions: for the want of a better, a large wash tub, which is in every house, may be raised on one side. Spread over the water a sheet or blanket, lay the patient in it, and throw the loose part over the body; the water gradually surrounds and does not

shock the person; the water can be poured over parts not under water.

The cold water to the throat, the ablutions and the bath are powerful remedies in this disease, and in many others. Whosoever doubts this, let him consult "the medical reports on the effects of water, cold and warm, as a remedy for fever and other diseases, whether applied to the surface of the body or used internally," p. 430, by James Currie, M. D., F. R. S., &c. 4th London edition. Phila., 1808. This work should be read by every physician, if he would wish to get the best manual upon this subject. Hydropathy with all its quackery would find a scientific work, edited by a learned professor, years before they tried to steal his thunder. In scarlet fever he used it by affusion, and with marked good effect. He says, page 63:—

"I have not had an opportunity of repeating Girard's practice with cold water in the incipient stage of scarlatina, but after the efflorescence on the surface decides the nature of the attack, I have, for the last fifteen months, uniformly prescribed immersion in the tepid bath (from 92° to 96°), and with striking benefit." Again, on page 279: "The plan I follow, if called in at this early period, is to strip the patient, and dash four or five gallons of the coldest water to be procured, over his naked body. This produces its usual cooling effects, but these are less permanent than in typhus. In one or two hours afterwards, the heat is often found, on examination, as great as before. The affusion is therefore repeated again and again, as the obstinacy of the heat may indicate. It is sometimes necessary to use it ten or twelve times in twenty-four hours. At the end of this time, but commonly earlier, the force of the fever is broken, and a few tepid affusions, at longer intervals, are sufficient to subdue it entirely. During this time, cold water and lemonade should be used as drinks, and the bowels opened, if necessary, by calomel. In a few cases, I have thought it advisable to assist the affusion by the diaphoretic power of a solution of tartarized antimony. If left to myself, I use no other means." He says further, page 27: "The safest and most advantageous time for using the aspersion or affusion of cold water * * is when there is no sense of chilliness present, when the heat of the surface is steadily above what is natural, and when there is no general or profuse sensible perspi-

ration." I have not used the bold practice of dashing cold water over the patient. I have no doubt of its powerful healing effects.

After these general remarks upon the treatment of scarlatina, I will proceed more in detail with my experience with the veratrum viride.

The first case in which I used it, was a lovely little girl, 10 years old, daughter of Samuel Willis. Her attack was severe; the disease generally foreshadows the future of its course. I saw her the forepart of the day; she had complained of chilliness and sick stomach in the night, her throat was already in a very inflamed state, the tonsils ulcerated, and a dark red color covering all the back part of the fauces; the external glands were tumefied, and the skin filled with an efflorescent rash, not very hot; the pulse more than 140, and rather small; the eyes red and watery, the nose running with a thin discharge. The feet were cool, and a hot brick was at once ordered. The wet cravat, out of cold water, was put on, extending from ear to ear, with dry flannel outside; calomel, about 10 grs., in a little loaf sugar, was thrown dry on her tongue, rinsed down with a little water to carry it over and around the fauces, to be followed in one hour by a spoonful of castor oil. At the same time 12 drops of veratrum were dropped in 12 teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful mixed with a teaspoonful of spiritus Mindereri, every 3 hours, with the addition of one drop every dose. The throat was to be gargled with cayenne pepper tea, made by putting a teaspoonful of pepper in a half pint of boiling water, to use the gargle once in three hours; 20 grs. of nitrate of silver was dissolved in one ounce of water, and the throat well touched with the solution. In the evening, six hours from my first visit, I again saw my patient; the bowels had been freely moved, the directions carried out, and the last dose of the veratrum had produced a continued retching; her pulse was down to 72, and small. This was a state of things I had never seen in scarlatina before; the rapidity of the pulse generally continues through the course of the disease. A spoonful of the mixture of the Jamaica ginger soon controlled the sickness. The skin becoming hotter, and the eruption more decided, the wet napkin greased, was passed over her body. The feet were warmer, but the artificial heat was continued. The veratrum had been reduced half a drop, and con-

tinued; the pulse had not increased in frequency. The head showed some congestive symptoms—these were counteracted by cold applications; the wet cravat and the veratrum in the spirit, as before, 2 drops every 3 hours. The cold ablutions over the hot skin, with the salt grease, the gargle and the silver. This is about the treatment of the case for three weeks before she so far recovered as to be able to sit up, having been reduced and attenuated to the extreme of life. I believe the veratrum saved her.

The next case was a little son of Mr. Armstrong, about two years old. His nurse, a girl of fifteen, was just recovering from a pretty severe attack of scarlatina, where the good effects of the veratrum were as decided as before upon the heart, when he was stricken down suddenly by a very severe attack. Fearing the disease, the parents had asked my opinion with respect to the propriety of her walking out with him; the morning being very fine, I encouraged them to do so. While out he was taken with a chill and sick stomach. I saw him in the afternoon; he was extremely restless, throwing himself about, and would not be pacified. His throat did not appear to be very sore or inflamed, but his pulse was very frequent, and his skin hot. The calomel, 6 grs. with sugar, was ordered to be given as before, and the wet towel round the throat; the veratrum was also given, one drop every three hours. Towards bedtime I saw him again; he was in a stupor, from which he occasionally roused to tear over the bed, and again relapse into his stupid sleep. His skin began to put on the efflorescent tinge. All night and next morning, no change for the better; I still continued the veratrum, two drops every three hours. The cathartic had operated; his skin was hot, his head hot, and his stupor worse; the ablutions and wet towel over the head were ordered, and a bladder of ice water constantly applied; three drops of the veratrum were ordered. Dr. B. B. Howell saw him, with me, in the evening. While we were there, he took a dose of the veratrum, three drops; directly the retching took place, and his pulse tumbled down at once to 70, from more than 150. From this time he became less stupid; his symptoms milder; and he ultimately recovered, continuing the veratrum half to one drop till entire convalescence. He was three weeks very sick, the latter half of the time under Dr. Howell's care, as I was confined to my bed with sickness. I be-

lieve the veratria controlled the disease. I supposed at the time, from the state of his brain, that convulsions would be the consequence, and death the result.

These are specimens of the manner in which I used the article in a number of cases, and so far successfully. What might have been the result without it I cannot say. That it is not an inert, undecided article of the *materia medica* is manifest. It will rank with the most powerful of the drugs in its effects. It appears to be perfectly safe, given with the same judgment and skill that we would use with opium or digitalis; over the latter it has a decided advantage in its control of the heart. The digitalis sometimes accumulates in the system, and suddenly prostrates the patient. The veratria does not produce this effect. I think the sickness and retching is the point which indicates its full effect—at least this has been my experience. When this effect is produced, the heart gives way; if it does not do so, its specific effect will not be likely to ensue. When this takes place, it is better then to fall back a half drop or a drop, but not intermit in giving it till the disease subsides. It generally acts as a sudorific. These are the most prominent effects which I have observed from its use. Its *modus operandi* I have not studied. It is a well-known fact that the family of poisons operates specifically upon various organs of the body. This would appear to exert its power upon the muscular system directly. Professor Kölliker, in his "Researches on the Physiological Action of Certain Poisons," says: "Veratria, and probably extract of black hellebore, do not act at all on the nerves, but kill the muscles." In smaller doses may it not allay muscular irritability, and the heart being a large muscle, may it not directly restrain its activity, and thus lessen the momentum of the circulation? However we may theorize, it is certainly a powerful agent; and if it shall, upon trial, verify the results so far obtained, the profession will be very much indebted to Doctor Norwood for bringing it into permanent notice.

¹ See Med. Chir. Rev., No. XLVI, April, 1858, p. 402.

ART. III.—*A Case of Taenia Solium, in which the Infusion of Pumpkin Seeds was used without Success.* By GEO. McCLELLAN MILLER, M. D., of Brandywine Village, Del.

IN looking over my medical memoranda, I find notes of a case which occurred to me about two years ago, but which I hesitated about reporting, as it seemed to me to possess only a negative interest. Deeming it an important principle, however, especially with reference to remedies of recent introduction, that the instances in which they have failed to produce their desired effects are as much entitled to attention as those in which they have been successfully employed, I have concluded to make the case known. The "*suppressio veritatis*" is as much to be deprecated in medicine as in law, and medical testimony can never be worthy of respect, until it ceases to be the partial and one-sided thing that it is at present.

S. A., aet. 28, a native of England, and a shoemaker by occupation, industrious in habits, rather stoutly built, though of a delicate constitution, called at my office for medical advice on the 1st of April, 1856. He stated that his health had been gradually declining for eight years previously, and that during the past four months he had been voiding from his bowels a great number of "worms," as he called them, some of which he had brought for my inspection, and which I readily recognized as the detached joints of the long tapeworm. He was much troubled with various unpleasant symptoms, such as frontal cephalgia, vertigo and tinnitus aurium, asthenopia, night-sweats, cough, diarrhoea, constriction of throat, emaciation and debility, disturbed sleep, occasional attacks of faintness, &c. Every function and almost every organ of the system was deranged in a marked degree, and, as may be imagined, the patient was anxious to obtain relief, and willing to carry out any plan of treatment which might be proposed.

Thinking this a fair case for testing the anthelmintic virtues of pumpkin-seeds, of the effects of which I had seen favorable accounts in the medical journals, I resolved to place the patient at once upon the use of the article. In accordance with the method recommended by Dr. D. Leasure, in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* for July, 1854, I directed him to take a pint of the bruised seeds, infuse them in three pints of boiling water, let

the infusion stand over night, and take the whole of it the next day, fasting in the mean time. Having complied faithfully with the directions given, he continued to pass separate joints at each operation, as before, and no striking change was perceived until six days afterwards, when a dose of ol. ricini, which I ordered, was followed by the expulsion of three yards of the worm in one piece. Determined to make a fair trial of the seeds, about a week after the first time of using them, I directed him to employ them again, in the same manner as previously. After using them the second time, he continued to pass only single joints until a few days afterwards, when a dose of ol. ricini was succeeded by the discharge of one and a half yard. Disappointed in the seeds, I commenced the use of ol. terebinth. in the dose of 3ij night and morning, with ol. ricini at noon. This treatment was begun on Sunday, April 28. On the following Thursday he passed five yards, on Saturday morning ten yards, and in the afternoon of the same day five yards more—making in all seventy-three feet, exclusive of the single joints, which had been voided in vast numbers. Supposing the presence of but one worm in the bowels, its length must have been prodigious. Since the last date mentioned, he has not passed any more portions of tape-worm, and his health soon became much improved under tonic medicines and regimen. It is proper to remark that I did not find the head of the worm, although I sought for it carefully. It was probably among the pieces, which I did not examine.

I know not what impression this case may produce upon the minds of others, but it did not give me a very high idea of the vermicide properties of pumpkin-seeds. It may be said that I am unfair in basing an unfavorable opinion upon a solitary case; but surely, if possessed of decided merits, they would have produced *some* noticeable effect in a case in which there existed every condition favorable to their operation. I hope that others, whose experience has been similar to my own, will come forward and report, so that we may be able to compare the successful and unsuccessful cases, and, striking a balance between them, may arrive at a correct estimate of the value of the medicine in question. Let them state specifically the mode and quantity in which the article was administered, the results of its use, and every other material circumstance connected with the matter, and it will soon find its proper level, whether that level be a high or low one.

ART. IV.—*Annual Report of the Essex Medical District Society.*
By WM. PIERSON, M. D.

DR. WOOLVERTON, *Chairman of Standing Committee of N. J. Medical Society*—

SIR: It becomes my duty, as reporter of the Essex Medical District Society, to communicate to you such information as I have been enabled to gather respecting the diseases which have prevailed in the district during the past year. In the district the year seems, from what I can gather from the reports of the physicians, to have been one of unexampled immunity from disease. A physician in Newark says, in a practice of thirty years, he cannot recall one, so uniformly healthy as the past has been. The epidemics which have prevailed, have been of a mild type and easily managed.

The year was ushered in by extreme cold weather, which continued through the month of January. On several occasions, the mercury in the thermometer stood 10° below zero. Good sleighing all the while. In February, the mean temperature was much higher. The spring was cold and very late. The summer also cool. I have no meteorological table of the past year to consult, or I would give a more full account of the seasons.

During the winter months we had rather more than our usual amount of thoracic disease, particularly infantile pneumonia, which may be accounted for, by the extreme cold weather; however, they were easily managed. In pneumonia, the antimony treatment for adults, and ipecac. for infants, was that usually relied on. The lancet never resorted to. Cups and leeches were occasionally employed. Fomentations to the chest were found quite efficacious, particularly in infants. In the advanced stages, blisters acted well.

Later in the season, we met with a number of cases of passive pleurisy with effusion, and, in fact, such cases have been more or less frequent throughout the year. It occurred in all habits of body, and was not confined to the cachectic, as is usually the case. The prominent rational symptoms were a dry cough, slight

pain or uneasiness in the side, loss of appetite, and a languid look. Pulse not much accelerated. Towards evening, there would usually be a slight febrile action. Most cases were readily relieved by repeated blistering, and the use of potass. iodid. internally.

Scarlatina prevailed in all its forms epidemically, to a limited extent, in Newark and in some of the neighboring towns. Dr. Oakley, of Elizabeth, speaks of its occurring in that city. The plan pursued by him in the treatment of the disease is as follows: "The room is to be cool and thoroughly ventilated; the patient with as little covering as is consistent with comfort; a slight laxative at the onset; little or no purgation during the course of the disease; no emetics; no blistering; no bloodletting. The remedies used, a mush or flaxseed fomentation to the throat, if there be much soreness or enlargement of the tonsils; chlorate of potassa in solution, a drachm to a pint of water, with acidulated infusion of roses frequently administered. A simple diet, with as much cold water as the patient may desire. These are the leading features of the treatment, of course to be rationally deviated from, to meet individual peculiarity."

So far as my knowledge extends, this is the usual course pursued in the treatment of the disease by physicians in this district. Many sporadic cases have occurred in Orange during the year, and in several instances a single case has made its appearance in a family of children without spreading. I find many physicians in this region who have heretofore been in the habit of considering scarlatina among the contagious diseases, have of late become sceptical on the subject, and are almost persuaded to take the opposite view.

Rubeola prevailed as an epidemic in Newark and in Orange in the spring. In Orange, no epidemic, in my recollection, ever prevailed as extensively: there were over three hundred cases. Nearly all the cases, so far as my own observation extended, ran the usual course of the disease, and terminated in recovery without any medication. In one instance, the antecedent fever lasted twelve days before the rash made its appearance. In several cases the rash was accompanied with a crop of small vesicles. A pustular eruption of the skin was a very common sequela, the pustules often terminating in ulceration, which would be a long

while in healing. In two instances the disease occurred in women six months enceinte; both recovered without any untoward symptoms, and at the end of their pregnancy were delivered of healthy children.

Acute rheumatism was common in the spring. The alkaline treatment was usually adopted. The quinine treatment was used in a few cases, but with no marked success.

Pertussis was quite prevalent in our town during the spring. Nothing peculiar noticed in the attacks. The remedies which seemed to produce any effect upon the disease were belladonna and hydrocyanic acid. They were usually administered with some expectorant.

The bowel diseases of summer were much less formidable than usual throughout the district, which was probably owing to the cool season. The cases that did occur were mild in their character, and yielded readily to the usual treatment.

In the autumn, dysentery prevailed in some localities. With us, there were a very few cases, and nothing occurred in their course worthy of notice. Dr. Love, of Bloomfield, writes that the disease prevailed in his vicinity, and required prompt and energetic treatment.

Dr. Craig, of Plainfield, speaks of a disease which he calls autumnal bilious fever, which prevailed in the autumn months in a circumscribed locality three miles north of Plainfield. The local causes he was unable to define. The only peculiarity in the disease was its tedious convalescence, requiring eight or ten weeks. In the onset of the attack, congestion was a marked symptom. The lancet, mercurial cathartics, and counter-irritation were the basis of his treatment.

Dr. Oakley writes that bilious and typhoid fever have been quite prevalent in his practice. He says: "In the former of these diseases, the tendency to a low type is marked, and frequently soon after the first symptoms have established themselves, forbidding active treatment and suggesting stimulants, especially quinine, in the first remission of the fever. The quinine used first with care, and the increase of dose graduated to the effect, has the best influence in increasing the interval of remission, and leading to more certain and speedy cure. In the cases of typhoid fever," he goes on to say, "this effect is still

more apparent. In many instances, with the exception of an occasional laxative, this practice is observed almost from the first, and with a uniform success. Beef-tea and brandy, if the patient becomes more reduced, and fomentations, if tenderness exists in the bowels, in many cases lead to a happy result without other interference."

The so-called malarious diseases have prevailed to a much less extent than usual.

Variola is quite rife in Newark at the present time, but I am aware of no particulars concerning it worthy of mention.

Dr. Dougherty, of Newark, reports six cases of pustule maligne, in which he exsected the pustule, five of which recovered. The following is his account of them:—

July 20, 9 o'clock A. M. Was called to see R. C.—, found him with high fever, pulse 130; skin hot and dry; face flushed, and suffering intense pain in the back. Learned that three days previous, he skinned a cow which had died suddenly of what appeared to be the bloody murrain. The next day he noticed a pimple on the back of his right hand which gradually enlarged, the redness from it extending up the arm and causing alarm which induced him to send for me. On the back of the hand, about the middle of the fifth metacarpal bone, there was a pustule answering to the description of pustule maligne or charbon. It was round, flat, elevated, slightly depressed in the centre, without fluctuation, blackish, and about the size of a shilling. Around it was a circle of inflammation, and the back of the arm up to the elbow, was red, swollen, and painful.

Immediately ordered twenty leeches to the arm, the bites to be encouraged to bleed freely; afterwards a strip of blistering tissue an inch wide, to encircle the arm just above the elbow, also calomel and castor oil. On my return after some hours, the leech-bites were still bleeding, and the pulse had fallen to 80. The patient pointed out another pustule occupying the back of the forefinger of the left hand near its proximal extremity, and about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, accompanied by no pain, or redness, or swelling. I proceeded to exsect the diseased parts, taking care to go completely beyond them and include sound parts. The cellular tissue, about the largest, was condensed like brawn, and showed certain dark spots as if of commencing gan-

grene. I therefore removed another circular strip, covered the whole arm with yeast poultices, and gave the following mixture: R.—*Vin. opii, tr. valer., tr. moschi, &c &c 3ss.*—M. Dose, a teaspoonful every two hours.

Evening. Pulse 75, no pain, had slept a little. From this time no bad symptoms supervened, and in a week the process of repair was well advanced.

CASE II. *July 19.* R. L. B. skinned a cow which, as in the other case, was supposed to have died of bloody murrain. Had a scratch on his finger. The day after the skinning of the cow, the finger was swollen and sore. Consulted a physician who lanced it and advised the application of cold water. On the third day I saw it; the pustule was elliptical in shape, extending along the finger from the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation to the middle of the finger. There was considerable stinging pain shooting up the arm. A narrow reddish-blue line surrounded the pustule, which for the rest had the same characteristics as described in the other case. Cut out the part and applied caustic potash; ordered a poultice to the arm, and an anodyne. Next day painted the whole arm with collodion, and in a week he was well.

CASE III. D. P. helped in the skinning of the first cow; was not aware of any abrasion either before or at the time. On the third day afterwards, he noticed a small pimple on the back of the right arm about half way to the elbow, the top of said pimple containing yellow serum. Had no pain whatever, except when the sore was struck in the course of his work. On the 25th of July, eight days after the skinning of the cow, he came to me, and I found a pustule nearly an inch in diameter, of the same character as before described. I immediately extirpated it, applied a strip of blister above the elbow, and collodion over the whole arm. He did well.

CASE IV. *Aug. 3.* Was summoned to a German, who had skinned a cow a week before, and was suffering from malignant pustule, occupying the whole of the anterior aspect of the wrist. Had also another of smaller dimensions on the back of the hand. Cut them out immediately. Axillary glands were enlarged. Treated the arm as in the other cases. In a day or two, complained of pain in the bowels and diarrhoea, which, however, were

easily relieved. The surface of the sore on the wrist became sloughy, the swelling of the arm increased, the whole cellular tissue very edematous. An incision was practised through the fascia, and on the 9th inst., about two weeks after the accident, he suddenly sank. Post-mortem examination revealed the whole subcutaneous cellular tissue in a sloughy state, the muscles dissected out, the axilla the seat of abundant purulent deposit, and the peritoneal cavity containing about a pint of flocculent serum. On the small intestines, were two circular spots having all the characteristics of the pustule, as presented on the surface of the body.

CASES V. and VI. These cases presented nothing remarkable. They were treated like the others, and did well. After exsection, applied concentrated nitric acid. In the sixth case, there was much constitutional disturbance, and the glands of the armpit were affected.

An account of a case of profuse salivation and ulceration of the gums, the result of decayed teeth, has been received. The case presented all the symptoms of a mercurial salivation; occurred in a delicate female; was treated with tonics and local astringents as in ordinary salivation; recovered in six days.

The following is a report of a case of narcotism from nutmeg, by Dr. Wicks, of Orange:—

C. V. sent for me in haste at 2 o'clock P. M. to see his wife. Found her in bed, in a partially comatose state; roused her, and inquired concerning her symptoms; she replied incoherently at first, but soon recognizing me, she said that she had a bad feeling at the stomach, and that her head was dizzy; that she felt wild and could not collect her thoughts; at 10 o'clock she had eaten two nutmegs; experienced no immediate unpleasant effect; at 12 she ate dinner as usual, and after dinner sat down to work; that soon after being seated, she began to feel strangely; thought she was dying, and fearing she might die alone in the house, took her work and went to her sister's. She became worse, and lay upon the bed in the state in which I found her. She detailed the above to me as I have written it, but not continuously; after uttering a few words, her mind would wander; then she would recover herself, and wander again. Evident narcotism was produced in her. Gave an emetic of ipecac, causing her to vomit

part of a nutmeg. Her "queer feelings" continued till evening. Called the next day and found her well.

A case of anomalous sounds in the chest is also reported by the doctor. They occurred in a person suffering from pulmonary disease. The sound is described as a clicking noise in the region of the heart, so distinct that it is readily heard as you sit by his side. It sounds like the cold chisel of the stonemason, struck by the hammer, across the street. It is heard for half a minute, and then ceases, and then again it is heard. It has no connection with the respiration, and is not synchronous with the motions of the heart; the sounds are about fifty in a minute, and his pulse 80. It was attended with no unpleasant sensations, or sensations of any kind. They seem to proceed from the left side near the apex of the heart, and only while in a reclining posture.

Also mentions a case of tapeworm, of the variety *tænia solium*, measuring five feet, which was voided by a patient of his, the second day after the administration of a dose of calomel followed by salts and senna.

In surgery, I have the report of several interesting cases. Dr. Dougherty reports a case of ulceration of the cartilages of the knee-joint, with extensive abscesses; amputation; recovery. Also a case of inguinal hernia; operation; recovery.

A full report of these cases may be given if desired. The doctor mentions a case of luxation of the humerus of five weeks' standing, which he reduced by means of Jarvis' adjuster.

Dr. Craig speaks of several cases of complicated fractures in which he has used Day's splints with much satisfaction. I have made use of a similar apparatus repeatedly during the year with the like satisfaction. I think it the most complete apparatus for the treatment of fractures I have ever examined.

A case of popliteal aneurism, cured by compression, occurred in my practice during the year, which is, perhaps, of sufficient interest to report. The history of the case is briefly this: Oct. 30. Abram, a negro, aged about fifty years; circulation feeble; of intemperate habits; has usually enjoyed good general health. Eight months since, a small pulsating tumor was felt in the popliteal space, which has been steadily increasing, and is now as large as a cocoa-nut; has suffered more or less pain from the first appearance of the tumor. At present, there is much œdema of

the leg. The tumor is firm and strongly pulsating; pulsation completely arrested if the femoral be compressed; a bruit is heard on applying the ear to the tumor.

Applied the pressure in the course of the femoral by means of Signorim's tourniquet. The pressure was applied to such a degree as greatly to mitigate the force of the circulation, but not absolutely to arrest the pulsation in the tumor. The seat of pressure to be varied in the course of the artery; to be kept in bed; allowed meat once daily.

31st. Complains of much pain from the pressure; removed the tourniquet for three hours, and applied it in a new place.

Nov. 5. Pulsation still continues; tumor somewhat diminished in size, and firmer; have been obliged to remove the tourniquet for several hours at a time every day; there has been little or no constitutional disturbance.

10th. Tumor smaller, and feeling perfectly solid; no pulsation to be felt. As the pressure caused no disturbance, continued it a few days longer.

16th. Discontinued the pressure altogether; allow the patient to leave his bed and walk out of doors. From this time onward, the tumor gradually diminished in size, until it has now nearly disappeared.

The following case, occurring in the practice of Dr. J. F. Ward, Newark, is somewhat interesting and anomalous. It is reported by Dr. Lehlbach.

Samuel C., aged 47 years, was taken sick some time in Jan., 1856. He had fever, pain, and great tenderness in the region of the liver, with other symptoms indicating inflammation of that organ.

Before this attack of sickness, when at work (house-painting), he was frequently seized with cramp and pain in his right leg. He ascribed these cramps to his standing with the right foot on the ladder, bracing his left foot against the wall, so as to push the ladder away from the wall, in order to give more scope to his brush. However, he recovered from this attack, and gained a little strength. He went to work occasionally, but the cramps and pain in the leg continued.

In the fall of 1856, a sore spot appeared on the right hip, just below the crest of the ilium, about three inches from the superior

spinous process. There was some redness, with considerable of swelling. Indistinct fluctuation could at times be detected. An exploring needle was introduced, but no pus was found. The operation gave him much relief, and caused almost a total subsidence of the swelling. His general health, too, was so much better that he was induced to visit his friends in the country. While there, he contracted a severe cold. This, together with a little over-exertion, occasioned a return of the swelling, and with it, the constitutional disturbance. Some three weeks after his return, it became manifest that suppuration was going on in this swelling. An incision was made, and there followed a copious discharge of pus. At the end of a week, Mrs. C. discovered, while dressing the abscess, the motion of what she supposed to be a worm, and, with a pair of tweezers, extracted a good sized lumbricoid. The abscess continued to discharge, and fecal matter escaped twice. During all this period, his leg was excessively painful, and very edematous. At intervals, he expectorated *very offensive* matter. There were also paroxysmal attacks of pain in the right kidney; urine scanty, high colored, and depositing earthy sediment. Two more abscesses opened in the groin, when hectic set in, and rapidly failing, he died May 30th, 1857.

Post-mortem examination.—May 31st, 20 hours after death. Present, Drs. Ward, Dougherty, Woodhull, and Lehlbach.

External appearances.—The body appeared somewhat emaciated. Just below the crest of the right ilium, about three inches from the superior spine, there was an ulcerated surface and *sinus*, from which matter escaped on pressure. On being probed, this sinus was found to pass forwards and slightly upwards into the abdomen. In the right groin, there were two similar sinuses, running some distance down the leg. Otherwise the body appeared normal.

Lungs.—Both lungs were normal, crepitating, etc., with the exception of:—

1st. A very slight tuberculous deposit, in the first stage of development, at the apex of the right lung; and

2d. Unusually firm adhesions of the lower lobe of the right lung to the diaphragm. It was impossible to separate the adhesion with the fingers, and on cutting with the scalpel, it felt like cutting cartilage. For some distance around these adhesions, the

pulmonary substance was hard and solid. There were also slight pleuritic adhesions on this side, but not recent.

Heart.—Perfectly sound.

Liver.—Was very much enlarged, light colored, presenting the appearance of granular degeneration. No communication between this organ and the principal sinus could be found.

Spleen.—Very large, soft, and congested.

Mesenteric Glands.—Some quite large.

Intestines.—All was normal except the colon. It had evidently been the seat of inflammatory action. At a point corresponding to the termination of the principal sinus, it was adherent to the abdominal walls and three portions of intestine, agglutinated together by strong false membrane. The parts involved in these adhesions were portions of the ascending and transverse colon, and cæcum. The intestine being held down firmly by these adhesions, it was impossible to trace the exact communication with the external sinus, through which the escape of feces must have taken place. *There was a large collection of pus in, and around the iliacus internus and psoas muscles.* There were three outlets from this: two leading to the sinuses in the groin, the other to that near the crest of the ilium. *There were traces of a sinus having passed along the upper surface of the liver to the diaphragm, and entering the inferior lobe of the right lung, at the point where the adhesions above described were found.* The offensive matter which he expectorated came, doubtless, through this channel. The ilium on the right side was denuded of its periosteum to some extent around the sinus.

Remarks.—The case was probably one of psoas abscess, induced by chronic inflammation of that muscle, which was caused by the constant strain of the muscle by standing on the ladder, in the position above described. The pain and cramp to which he was subject, long before the swelling showed itself, point that way. *Remarkable* is the formation of a sinus along the liver through the diaphragm to the lung, and the firm manner in which nature arrested further mischief by forming adhesions. *Anomalous:* the accidental discharge of a worm; a forceps delivery per vias non naturales.

Also mentions a case of imperforate anus, occurring in a female child, which was successfully operated upon. It also

occurred in Dr. Ward's practice. It is now three years since the operation, and the child is still doing well. The deformity was discovered on the second day after birth. Besides the imperforate anus, a recto-vaginal fistula was discovered, which was either congenital or established within the first or second day after birth. The feces passed through this opening. A probe was carried into the vagina, through the fistulous opening, and its handle being turned upwards, the point was felt with sufficient distinctness through about one-third of an inch of integuments. An artificial anus was established. Bougies were subsequently introduced, and though a little difficulty occurred occasionally, it remained permanent to the present time. There is now occasional discharge of feces through the vagina, when the straining is violent, but the greater part passes per anum. There is no reason why, in time, the fistula should not be remedied by an operation on Sim's plan, thus affording a permanent, as well as perfect relief.

Several cases of puerperal convulsions have been reported. All recovered but one. Lancet was employed in nearly all of them. The fatal case occurred at Clinton. The convulsions came on at the very onset of labor, and, before the delivery could be accomplished, the patient expired. She was a primipara, and of plethoric habit. The lancet was employed freely. Dr. Craig reports two cases in which he used chloroform and ether, with a good result. The first case was delivered with the forceps, while the patient was under the influence of the anaesthetic.

The second case occurred at the fourth month of pregnancy; patient aged twenty-two years; convulsions came on every ten or fifteen minutes; was unconscious all the time; was copiously bled. Ice applied to the head, and blisters to the extremities. Convulsions continued three or four hours. Chloroform and ether were then administered, and in twenty minutes the spasms ceased, and consciousness was restored; in eighteen hours she aborted.

Dr. Whittingham, of Milburn, reports the following case of fatal syncope occurring after labor: Mrs. M. W., of Clinton Place, was taken in labor about 3 P. M.; did well throughout the whole course of it; was delivered in two hours of a living child. Placenta delivered without trouble. No hemorrhage of sufficient amount to cause anxiety. Fainted almost immediately; was re-

suscitated with difficulty. In the course of a few minutes fainted again. The difficulty of reaction increased. Prescribed brandy. In fifteen minutes fainted again. Uterus hard and *contracted*, both by *internal* and *external* examination. No hemorrhage. Attacks of syncope continuing, took carb. ammon. and brandy, with ether sulphuric. The attacks continuing, she finally died in one, a few hours after delivery. She had disease of the spine; was well bandaged.

A singular case occurred in Clinton Township, in which there was a development of an enormous tumor on the foetus. This briefly is the history; it is given from memory: Mrs. P., aged about 33 years, of delicate constitution, was taken in labor on the 23d of April, with her fourth child. Dr. Jobs, of Springfield, was sent for, but before his arrival the head and trunk were born. By a little manipulation the feet and legs were delivered, the nates still remaining. What could retain the nates was a query not easy of solution. By gentle traction and per vagina examination, it was discovered that something was attached to the child of such a size as to render it improper to continue the traction further. The uterus seemed almost as large as it was before the birth of the child. All manner of speculations were entertained as to what this "something" was, that was causing all the difficulty. The one which seemed to gain most favor was, that it was a second child. At this stage of the labor it was my privilege to be present. I agreed in the opinion that it was a second child we had to contend with, but before we had decided what course to pursue, a further examination was instituted, when, by accident, the finger punctured a soft spot in the tumor, and a large quantity of water escaped. By a little traction, the delivery was soon completed. It is proper to say that the labor pains continued throughout the labor. The tumor was attached just over the sacrum, was much larger than the foetus, which was of normal size; was sacculated; contained over two gallons of water; was covered entirely by the integuments, excepting at the front, where it was punctured. Had no connection whatever with the spine; was therefore not a spina bifida. The child was living when the doctor arrived, but perished in the labor; the mother died on the seventh day of peritonitis.

Accompanying this is a tabular report of the mortality of the

city of Newark, from August, 1854, to August, 1857, which, through the kindness of Dr. Lehlbach, I am enabled to give you.

The usual amount of quackery prevails in the district, but it seems hardly becoming for us to find fault with it as long as we admit it within our own ranks. I regret to inform you that there are a number, who are members of our Society, who are constant venders and dispensers of quack nostrums in direct violation of the code of ethics of the National Medical Society. It has been permitted for many years, and on that account it is difficult to know how to remedy it. Would it not be well for the State Society to instruct us what course to pursue?

In conclusion, I am happy to inform you that during the past year there has been a glorious medical revival in the city of Newark. The Newark Medical Association, founded in 1835, has been reorganized. Its constitution has been altered and improved. The meetings have been held monthly, at which many interesting cases have been reported and discussed.

A number of physicians have lately memorialized the Common Council to establish a Dispensary. The Common Council at once responded to the call, obtained rooms, appointed an apothecary, and furnished medicines. There are at present fourteen attending physicians, divided into seven classes, and the Institution is already doing a great deal of good. Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM PIERSON, JR.

ORANGE, Jan. 19, 1858.

DR. WM. PIERSON, JR., *Reporter for Essex County.*

THE mortality statistics of the city of Newark have never, as far as I know, been compiled. You must hence excuse any failings in the accompanying tables, which could have been avoided had correct compilations already been made, and had the time allotted to me to "finish up" not been too limited. A few remarks explanatory to these tables:—

Table 1. Great difficulties meet the statistician on account of the loose and varying nomenclature of diseases. According to an ordinance of the Common Council of Newark, no person can be buried without a permit from the City Clerk, which is granted on a certificate of death signed by the attending physician or coroner. It is obvious that the term "physician," used in this ordinance, only applies to such persons as are regularly licensed

physicians, because the city authorities have no power to apply in their official capacity, the term "physician" otherwise than is defined by the statutes of the State. However easy it may be under the new law to become a licensed physician, on looking over the certificates of death in the City Clerk's Office while compiling these tables, I was astonished to find hundreds of certificates signed by such as attending physicians, whom I positively know not to be licensed according to law. Some certificates are signed by undertakers, and not a few by midwives. Hence it may be imagined that anything but uniformity prevails in the nomenclature of the records.

There are a few diseases which occur in the table under two names. This does not, however, infringe upon their general value. Under the head of *unknown diseases* there are 209 cases for 1854-5. Most of these were cases of cholera, and occurred from the first of August to the fourteenth, a period of two weeks, when the ordinance alluded to was not yet in force, and the records hence were incomplete. The actual number of cholera cases was much larger, and many fatal cases are undoubtedly enumerated under *congestion, congestion of the brain, inflammation or other secondary affections.*

Scarlatina.—In comparing the number of deaths from this disease during the three years covered by the tables, it will be seen that scarlet fever prevailed extensively as an epidemic during 1856-7. According to the United States Census, there died in the whole State of New Jersey during the year ending June 1st, 1850, of scarlet fever 121, the whole number of deaths being 6,465, giving a percentage of nearly 2 per cent. In the city of New York, out of 11,883 deaths in the same year, there died of scarlatina 167, or 1.412 per cent. From 1855-56, out of 1,540 deaths in Newark, there were 52 of scarlet fever (an increase of 20 over the previous year), yielding a percentage of 3.44 per cent., while in 1856-7, it rose to 277 in 2,055 deaths, or over 13 per cent. These 277 cases are distributed as follows:—

	1856.	1857.
August	7	January
September	11	February
October	31	March
November	50	April
December	65	May
		June
		July

It will also be perceived that there was a marked increase in measles during 1856-7; an increase of 3 per cent. over 1854-5, and of 12 per cent. over 1855-56. In fact, measles prevailed epidemically during the spring of 1857, just when the scarlet fever epidemic began to abate.

The increase of pneumonia, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, in the same year, is undoubtedly owing to some extent to the prevalence of these epidemics, as many died of these complications; and often physicians put down the secondary instead of the primary disease. The same remark applies to dropsy.

Treatment of Scarlatina and Measles.—There seems to be a growing inclination in the profession here, as everywhere, to "let alone" in these diseases, except to attend to such complications as may endanger the patient or render him uncomfortable. The cantharidal collodion is preferred to the emplastrum cantharides in children, and in children (if they must be blistered), the former should always be used. It acts more mildly, never causes a purulent or lymphatic blister, but always serous, and hence diminishes the danger of gangrene. I have seen excellent results from large doses of iodide of potassium in chronic anasarca, the sequel of scarlatina.

Table II. This table is not intended as a systematic and philosophical arrangement of the different classes of disease. To do this, more time would have been necessary than was at my disposal. It is merely intended to give a convenient glance at some of the most important classes of disease.

Table III. A slight but unimportant error has crept in the tables for 1854-5-6. Some stillborn cases are enumerated in months where they do not belong, while a corresponding deficiency is found in other months. The general result, however, is reliable. The error could not be corrected without examining the whole of the records in detail, for which the time was too short. In the table for 1856-7, the head "stillborn" has been stricken out, and the cases of this class entered in the column of "under 1 year." The cases of "stillborn" during this, as well as the previous year, may be found in Table I.

Table IV. No remarks.

Most respectfully yours,

CH. F. J. LEHLBACH.

NEWARK, Jan. 14, 1858.

TABLE I.—Classification of Deaths in the City of Newark from August 1, 1854, to August 1, 1857.

No.	DISEASE.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Total.
1	Abortion	2	...	...	2
2	Abscess	1	2	7	10
3	Accident, not specified	4	6	11	21
4	" burned	5	11	9	25
5	" drowned	9	17	6	32
6	" fall . . . . .	...	2	...	2
7	" freezing . . . . .	...	...	1	1
8	" lightning . . . . .	...	...	1	1
9	" shot	1	...	...	1
10	" sun-stroke	3	...	1	4
11	Albuminuria	1	5	...	6
12	Aneurism . . . . .	...	...	1	1
13	Angina pectoris	1	...	...	1
14	Aphtha . . . . .	...	...	1	1
15	Apoplexy	26	27	17	70
16	" pulmonary	1	...	...	1
17	Asphyxia	8	3	2	13
18	Asthma	1	3	2	6
19	Atelectasis pulmonum	2	1	1	4
20	Bleorrhagia	2	...	...	2
21	Boils	1	...	...	1
22	Brain, disease of . . . . .	...	2	1	3
23	" inflammation of	26	14	34	74
24	" softening of	2	...	...	2
25	Bronchitis	14	5	19	38
26	Cancer, not specified	3	7	7	17
27	" of rectum . . . . .	...	...	1	1
28	" of stomach . . . . .	...	...	2	2
29	Cancerum oris	1	...	2	3
30	Carditis	1	...	...	1
31	Catarrh	2	...	1	3
32	Childbirth	2	3	1	6
33	Cholera Asiatica	167	1	...	168
34	" infantum	136	95	82	313
35	" morbus	6	2	4	12
36	Cirrhosis	1	...	...	1
37	Compression of brain . . . . .	...	...	1	1
38	" of lungs . . . . .	...	1	...	1
39	Concussion of brain . . . . .	...	...	1	1
40	" of spine	1	...	...	1
41	Colic	1	1	...	2
42	Congestion, not specified . . . . .	...	3	2	5
43	" of brain	84	58	71	213
44	" of kidneys	1	...	...	1
45	" of liver . . . . .	...	2	3	5
46	" of lungs	38	30	45	113
47	Constipation	2	1	...	3
48	Consumption	236	209	255	700
49	Convulsions	134	152	145	431
50	Croup	50	43	62	155
51	Cramp . . . . .	...	...	1	1
52	Cyanosis	1	2	...	3
53	Cystitis	1	...	...	1
54	Debility	34	34	40	108
55	Delirium tremens	2	4	4	10
56	Diarrhoea	46	33	41	120

TABLE I.—Continued.

No.	DISEASE.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Total.
57	Diarrhoea, bilious	1	...	...	1
58	Diabetes . . . .	...	1	1	2
59	Disease of breast . . . .	...	...	1	1
60	" liver	6	2	2	10
61	" lungs . . . .	...	...	1	1
62	" spleen	1	...	...	1
63	" stomach . . . .	...	...	2	2
64	" urinary . . . .	...	...	1	1
65	" of uterus . . . .	...	1	1	2
66	Dropsey	80	51	72	203
67	Dysentery	63	66	65	194
68	Effusion . . . .	...	1	...	1
69	Empyema . . . .	...	1	...	1
70	Endocarditis . . . .	...	...	1	1
71	Enteritis	31	17	34	82
72	Epilepsy	2	4	1	7
73	Erysipelas	4	6	6	16
74	Exposure	2	...	...	2
75	Fever, not specified	10	11	7	28
76	" bilious	5	3	...	8
77	" congestive	2	5	8	15
78	" infantile . . . .	...	...	1	1
79	" inflammatory . . . .	...	2	2	4
80	" intermittent	8	3	2	13
81	" puerperal	7	...	8	15
82	" remittent	10	4	7	21
83	" scarlet	32	52	277	361
84	" typhoid	28	28	22	78
85	" typhus	18	6	7	31
86	" yellow	1	...	...	1
87	Fungus haematoches	1	...	...	1
88	Gangrene	1	4	5	10
89	Gastritis	6	2	3	11
90	Gravel	1	...	...	1
91	Hæmatemesis	1	...	...	1
92	Hemorrhage, not specified	9	5	7	21
93	" from bowels . . . .	...	...	1	1
94	" " lungs . . . .	...	...	1	1
95	" " uterus	1	...	...	1
96	Heart, disease of	21	34	22	77
97	Hip disease . . . .	...	1	1	2
98	Hydrocephalus	24	38	60	122
99	Hydrothorax	11	4	...	15
100	Hysteria	1	...	1	2
101	Inanition	3	5	1	9
102	Imperforate anus	1	...	...	1
103	Indigestion	1	1	...	2
104	Infanticide	1	...	1	2
105	Inflammation, not specified	3	4	1	8
106	" of kidneys	1	...	...	1
107	" of liver	1	...	2	3
108	" of uterus . . . .	...	3	...	3
109	Injury	1	4	3	8
110	Insanity	1	...	2	3
111	Intemperance	2	1	4	7
112	Intestinal obstruction . . . .	...	...	2	2
113	Intoxication	1	1	1	3
114	Killed . . . .	...	...	1	1

TABLE I.—Continued.

No.	DISEASE.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Total.
115	Laryngitis	3	4	2	9
116	Malformation . . . . .	...	...	2	2
117	" of heart	4	2	1	7
118	Marasmus	110	71	92	273
119	Measles	12	3	36	51
120	Meningitis	1	4	4	9
121	Miscarriage . . . . .	...	1	...	1
122	Mollitus ossium	1	...	...	1
123	Murdered	2	2	2	6
124	Narcosis . . . . .	...	...	1	1
125	Neglect	2	2	...	4
126	Neuralgia . . . . .	...	...	1	1
127	Obstruction	1	...	...	1
128	Old age	15	10	11	36
129	Opisthotonus . . . . .	...	1	...	1
130	Paralysis	13	16	17	46
131	Paraplegia	1	...	...	1
132	Pericarditis	1	1	...	2
133	Peritonitis . . . . .	...	9	2	11
134	Pharyngitis	1	...	...	1
135	Phlebitis	1	...	...	1
136	Pleurisy	1	1	1	3
137	Pneumonia	85	66	117	268
138	Poisoned	2	1	3	6
139	Premature birth	15	17	9	41
140	Puerperal convulsions	1	1	...	2
141	Pustule maligne . . . . .	...	...	1	1
142	Quinsy	1	...	...	1
143	Rheumatism	4	4	4	12
144	Rupture . . . . .	...	...	1	1
145	Serofula	7	5	8	20
146	Smallpox	2	...	10	12
147	Sore throat	1	2	2	5
148	Sore mouth	2	...	...	2
149	Sprue	1	1	2	4
150	Spine, disease of . . . . .	...	2	2	4
151	" fracture of . . . . .	...	1	...	1
152	Spasm of lung (?)	1	...	...	1
153	Stillborn	79	82	104	265
154	Stomatitis	2	...	...	2
155	Suffocation	3	...	7	10
156	Suicide	4	4	5	13
157	Syphillis . . . . .	...	...	1	1
158	Teething	12	10	10	32
159	Tetanus	4	1	3	8
160	Thrush	1	...	...	1
161	Trismus . . . . .	...	...	1	1
162	Tumor . . . . .	...	1	1	2
163	Ulcer	5	1	1	7
164	Unknown	209	36	34	279
165	Varicella . . . . .	...	1	...	1
166	Varioloid . . . . .	...	...	1	1
167	Vomiting . . . . .	...	...	1	1
168	Whooping-cough	35	27	22	84
169	Worms	1	...	...	1
Total		2110	1540	2055	5705

TABLE II.—*Mortality of Newark, N. J., Particular Classes, Aug. 1, 1854, to Aug. 1857.*

DISEASES OF BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Total.
Apoplexy	26	27	17	70
Brain, disease of . . . . .	...	2	1	3
" inflammation of	26	14	34	74
" softening of	2	...	...	2
Compression of brain . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Concussion " "	...	...	1	1
" spine	1	...	...	1
Congestion of brain	84	58	71	213
Convulsions	134	152	145	431
Cramp . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Delirium tremens	2	4	4	10
Epilepsy	2	4	1	7
Hydrocephalus	24	38	60	122
Hysteria	1	...	1	2
Insanity	1	...	2	3
Intoxication	1	1	1	3
Meningitis	1	4	4	9
Narcosis . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Neuralgia . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Opisthotonus . . . . .	...	1	...	1
Paralysis	13	16	17	46
Paraplegia	1	...	...	1
Tetanus	4	1	3	8
Trismus . . . . .	...	...	1	1
	323	322	367	1012

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Total.
Apoplexy, pulmonary	1	...	...	1
Asphyxia	8	3	2	13
Asthma	1	3	2	6
Atelectasis pulmonum	2	1	1	4
Bronchitis	14	5	19	38
Catarrh	2	...	1	3
Compression of lungs . . . . .	...	1	...	1
Congestion of lungs	38	30	45	113
Consumption	236	209	255	700
Croup	50	43	62	155
Disease of lungs . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Empyema . . . . .	...	1	...	1
Hemorrhage from lungs . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Hydrothorax	11	4	...	15
Laryngitis	3	4	2	9
Pleurisy	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia	85	66	117	268
Sorethroat	1	2	2	5
Spasm of lung (?)	1	...	...	1
Suffocation	3	...	7	10
Whooping-cough	35	27	22	84
	492	400	540	1432

TABLE II.—*Mortality of Newark—Continued.*

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Total.
Aphthæ . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Cancer of rectum . . . . .	...	...	1	1
“ “ stomach . . . . .	...	...	2	2
Cancerous oris	1	...	2	3
Cholera Asiatics	167	1	...	168
Cholera infantum	136	95	82	313
Cholera morbus	6	2	4	12
Cirrhosis	1	...	...	1
Colic	1	1	...	2
Congestion of kidneys	1	...	...	1
“ “ liver . . . . .	...	2	3	5
Constipation	2	1	...	3
Diarrhoea	46	33	41	120
“ bilious	1	...	...	1
Disease of liver	6	2	2	10
“ spleen	1	...	...	1
“ “ stomach . . . . .	...	...	2	2
Dysentery	63	66	65	194
Enteritis	31	17	34	82
Gastritis	6	3	2	11
Hæmatemesis	1	...	...	1
Hemorrhage from bowels . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Imperforate anus	1	...	...	1
Indigestion	1	1	...	2
Inflammation of liver	1	...	2	3
Intestinal obstruction . . . . .	...	...	2	2
Marasmus	110	71	92	273
Pharyngitis	1	...	...	1
Sprue	1	1	2	4
Stomatitis	2	...	...	2
Worms	1	...	...	1
	588	296	340	1224

FEVERS AND EXANTHEMATA.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Total.
Fever, not specified	10	11	7	28
“ bilious	5	3	...	8
“ congestive	2	5	8	15
“ infantile . . . . .	...	...	1	1
“ inflammatory . . . . .	...	2	2	4
“ intermittent	8	3	2	13
“ puerperal	7	...	8	15
“ remittent	10	4	7	21
“ scarlet	32	52	277	361
“ typhoid	28	28	22	78
“ typhus	18	6	7	31
“ yellow (?)	1	...	...	1
Measles	12	3	36	51
Smallpox	2	...	10	12
Varicella . . . . .	...	1	...	1
Varioloid . . . . .	...	...	1	1
	135	118	388	641

RECAPITULATION.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Total.
Brain and Nervous System	323	322	367	1012
Respiratory Organs	492	400	540	1432
Digestive Organs	588	296	340	1224
Fevers and Exanthemata	135	118	388	641

TABLE III.—*Mortality of the City of Newark—Age and Sex. From August 1, 1854, to August 1, 1857.*

1854-1855.		August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
		373	325	209	152	115	117	112	140	143	131	108	185	2110
Males		203	173	121	92	60	56	59	91	84	75	57	106	1177
Females		170	152	88	60	55	61	53	49	59	56	51	79	933
Under 1 year		93	79	48	31	23	27	30	26	29	31	27	76	520
1-5		78	66	49	43	22	28	26	40	33	27	30	51	493
5-10		15	9	9	2	3	5	4	6	7	9	1	7	77
10-20		16	13	12	4	7	6	4	5	9	8	9	4	97
20-30		30	41	19	13	10	14	9	16	18	16	6	16	208
30-40		40	45	21	13	9	9	12	14	10	9	7	10	199
40-50		25	22	15	10	9	10	7	9	7	6	9	4	133
50-60		23	12	9	9	6	6	3	7	8	4	3	7	97
60-70		16	12	11	5	8	2	4	3	9	7	3	3	83
70-80		7	10	3	4	5	3	1	2	3	3	2	0	43
80-90		6	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	20
90-100		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Unknown		15	9	5	2	4	3	4	4	2	5	4	1	58
Stillborn		5	6	9	14	8	3	8	6	4	4	7	5	79

1855-1856.		August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
		211	181	137	93	111	108	96	111	137	107	91	157	1540
Males		119	92	68	51	54	61	51	61	75	62	54	97	845
Females		92	89	69	42	57	47	45	50	62	45	37	60	695
Under 1 year		75	62	40	19	21	21	22	24	43	23	25	54	429
1-5		56	45	45	20	25	23	17	28	24	24	13	27	347
5-10		11	7	3	3	8	4	13	0	8	4	3	4	68
10-20		7	10	5	3	3	7	1	3	11	4	6	7	67
20-30		12	23	9	10	10	14	10	11	12	11	8	11	141
30-40		15	5	10	12	10	8	1	4	8	8	9	9	99
40-50		4	7	6	6	5	8	7	6	4	5	4	5	67
50-60		8	3	1	4	6	4	6	6	6	7	2	8	61
60-70		6	9	2	3	5	2	4	6	3	6	7	3	56
70-80		3	2	1	2	6	2	4	1	2	3	0	4	30
80-90		2	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	11
90-100 ¹		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown		10	5	6	5	5	7	5	11	6	1	3	15	79
Stillborn		2	3	8	6	7	5	4	8	9	11	10	9	82

¹ January—over 100, 1.

TABLE III.—*Mortality of the City of Newark—Continued.*

1856-1857.		August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
Whole number		214	209	191	181	214	175	144	174	163	165	114	111	2055
Males		110	110	99	94	113	94	72	109	81	88	65	59	1094
Females		104	99	92	87	101	81	72	65	82	77	49	52	961
Under 1 year		87	82	45	50	47	47	28	56	55	45	32	43	617
1-5		45	60	61	63	83	49	48	44	38	45	30	20	586
5-10		7	12	17	18	28	20	11	11	13	10	11	4	162
10-20		7	8	1	6	12	4	11	8	7	5	5	5	79
20-30		18	5	14	12	10	9	14	17	10	16	11	9	145
30-40		8	7	8	7	9	6	10	5	12	12	6	10	100
40-50		14	7	6	7	4	8	6	7	9	11	8	3	90
50-60		11	3	13	4	8	11	6	3	5	7	3	8	82
60-70		8	9	6	6	8	4	1	7	4	4	4	2	63
70-80		1	3	4	1	1	4	2	7	2	2	2	2	31
80-90		3	3	1	3	3	5	1	1	2	0	0	1	23
90-100		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown		5	10	15	4	0	7	6	8	6	8	2	4	75

TABLE IV.—*Mortality of the City of Newark. From August 1, 1854, to August 1, 1857. Nativity.*

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1854-1855.	1855-1856.	1856-1857.	Total.
United States . . .	1519	1301	1761	4581
Ireland . . .	289	123	138	550
England . . .	61	24	40	125
Scotland . . .	13	2	8	23
Canada . . .	1	..	..	1
Germany . . .	214	83	96	393
Switzerland . . .	1	..	2	3
Poland . . .	2	2	..	4
France . . .	8	4	7	19
At sea . . .	1	..	..	1
Unknown . . .	1	..	..	1
West Indies . . .	..	1	..	1
Holland . . .	..	..	1	1
Europe . . .	..	..	2	2
Total . . .	2110	1540	2055	5705

MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND HOSPITAL REPORTS.

ART. V.—*Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.*

THE Society convened at Russell's Hall, in the City of Lancaster, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, May 26, 1858, Dr. John L. Atlee, President, in the Chair.

Dr. F. A. Muhlenburg, of Lancaster, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Lancaster County Society, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA: The Lancaster County Medical Society have enjoined upon me the agreeable duty of expressing the pleasure and satisfaction they feel upon this the second visit of this Society, and cordially to tender the hospitalities of the city. The well-informed, moral, and Christian physician is received as an advisory member into all those families he professionally visits; we welcome you to our homes as such, and offer you the hand of fellowship. Ten years have elapsed since the first meeting of this Society in this city, and, although it has not increased as was then hoped, we trust it will slowly and surely develop its useful powers, accomplishing its final purpose of improving the science and elevating the professional character of its members. Glancing over this convention, many familiar faces are wanting; they have served their generation and gone to their final rest. The vacancies will soon be filled—society need not fear the want of a professional supply; the various schools are annually pouring out their products, and every variety of doctor is being made *secundum regulum et cum privilegio*, so that every hamlet and cross road will be abundantly supplied with representatives of allopathy, homœopathy, and all other pathies, until the excess bring on reaction as certainly as flood is followed by ebb.

The last Pennsylvania legislature were, no doubt, influenced by this general law of flux and reflux, in removing every legal restraint to the increase of intemperance, hoping that full enjoyment would restore reflection, and ultimately a healthy state of public sentiment, by which the moral evil would be removed. May this normal restorative process permeate every political, social, and professional organization in this our highly favored father-land; and may a beneficent Providence guide this people by unerring signs, as in olden time, to the ultimate fulfilment of their great destiny.

In conclusion, allow me to hope that this present reunion will be pleasant, and its reminiscences lasting.

The following delegates answered to their names:—

Beaver County.—Dr. Smith Cunningham.

Blair County.—Drs. C. J. Hirst, Altoona, and D. S. Hays, Hollidaysburg.

Carbon County.—Dr. H. Ladd, Mauch Chunk.

Chester County.—Drs. W. W. Townsend, Chatham; W. H. Gunkle, Frazer; Edw. Maris; R. C. Stiles.

Lancaster County.—Drs. Henry Carpenter, P. Cassidy, M. M. Withers, Jno. L. Atlee, S. Parker, J. A. Ehler, and E. J. Bowman, Lancaster; S. Parker, Petersburg; John K. Raub, New Providence; A. Eshelman, Strasburg; Jno. M. Dunlap, Manheim; A. S. Bare, Bareville; A. R. Rohrer, Mountville; Isaac C. Weidler, Leacock.

Philadelphia County.—Drs. Jos. Carson, A. L. Kennedy, R. P. Thomas, W. B. Atkinson, Ellwood Wilson, Henry Hartshorne, C. P. La Roche, and D. D. Clark, Philadelphia.

Berks County.—Drs. P. G. Bertolet, Wm. Herbst, Martin Luther, and R. Winner.

Montgomery County.—Drs. Jno. Schrack and Wm. Corson.

Perry County.—Drs. J. E. Singer and Isaac Le Fevre.

Susquehanna County.—Dr. L. A. Smith.

York County.—Drs. G. L. Shearer, E. H. Pentz, and Jas. W. Kerr.

The President announced the death of Dr. Septimus A. Ogier, of Chester County, one of the Recording Secretaries, who was killed by a railroad accident last fall, and that it would be in order to fill the vacancy thus created. Dr. Jno. K. Raub, of Lancaster County, was elected.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Dr. Carpenter:—

Resolved, That every facility be extended to the reporters of the public press for taking accurate reports of the proceedings of this Society.

On motion of Dr. A. L. Kennedy, the following programme to govern the sessions of the Society, as prepared by the Committee of Arrangements of the Lancaster County Society, was adopted:—

WEDNESDAY.

Morning.—Society convene at 11 A. M. Continue in session till 1 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon.—Convene at 2½ P. M. Adjourn at 5½ P. M.

In the evening visit Reservoir and Prison.

Entertainments will be given in the evening, at 8 o'clock, by the following gentlemen: Drs. F. A. Muhlenburg, J. L. Atlee, and Henry Carpenter.

THURSDAY.

Morning.—Visit the Steam Cotton Mills at 8 o'clock. Morning session will continue from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

Afternoon.—Carriages will be in waiting at the Hall at 1 o'clock P. M. to convey Delegates to Franklin and Marshall College, from thence to State Normal School at Millersville, and from thence to Wan-bank on the Conestoga, where they will be entertained by the members of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society.

On motion of Dr. Carpenter, the Chair appointed Drs. Corson, Cassidy, and La Roche, a Committee on Credentials, and a committee of three to examine the minutes and report any unfinished business that may come in order.

The President then delivered the annual address; he referred to the benefits of associated efforts, and passed in review the history of this Society. It was organized in consequence of an invitation from some County Societies, on the 11th of April, 1848, in the City of Lancaster. Since that time the venerable President of the first session (the preceptor of Dr. Atlee), together with many others at that time lending their aid to the Association, are numbered with the dead.

He alluded to the necessity of a strict unwavering adherence to the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association, adopted by this Society. Punishment should immediately follow every violation.

He spoke forcibly on the subject of *abortion*, which is increasing to so fearful an extent, and dilated on the duty of the profession in relation to this crime. He considered many of the profession entertained erroneous views on this point—believing that we may do evil that good may come—which allows them to commit a fearful crime.

Again, many were in the habit of addressing the heart rather than appealing to the intelligence. Hence, a crime may be looked upon as a *folly*, and a grave offence allowed to go unpunished. These abuses should not be tolerated, and every one be held responsible to the strictest construction of the Code of Ethics.

He mentioned the many and important changes that had occurred within the time that he had been engaged in practice, about forty years, and gave a few words of advice in conclusion.

On motion of Dr. Schrack, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President for his address, and a copy solicited for insertion in the Transactions.

The following resolutions were adopted, on motion of Dr. John L. Atlee :—

Whereas, It has pleased Providence to remove from us Dr. SEPTIMUS A. OGIER, one of the recording secretaries of this Society, who, while engaged in the practice of his profession, met with a violent death from a collision with a railroad car, in October last;

And whereas, Dr. Ogier, by the courtesy of his manners, his scientific attainments, his ardent pursuit of his profession, and highly estimable character as a man had acquired the esteem and respect of his professional brethren ; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Society has heard with profound regret of the melancholy and sudden death of its Recording Secretary, Dr. Septimus A. Ogier, and will cherish the memory of his virtues as a man and professional brother.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of the Society be requested to communicate to the family of Dr. Ogier a copy of the above preamble and resolutions.

On motion, the Society immediately adjourned as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Invitations were received and accepted from Prof. Wickersham, Principal of the Lancaster County Normal School, and from Prof. Gerhart, President of Franklin and Marshall College, to visit those institutions.

On motion of Dr. A. L. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, a committee of one from each county represented was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and to designate the next place of meeting, each delegation to choose its own member. A recess of five minutes was allowed for this purpose.

This committee as announced, consisted of Drs. Kennedy, Philadelphia; Cassidy, Lancaster; Townsend, Chester; Shrack, Montgomery; Singer, Perry; Cunningham, Beaver; Hays, Blair; Smith, Susquehanna; Ladd, Carbon; Bertolet, Berks; and G. L. Shearer, York.

Dr. R. P. Thomas, Philadelphia, the Treasurer, read his annual report, which was referred to an auditing committee, consisting of Drs. Carson, Cunningham, and Townsend. In connection with this, letters were read from Lehigh, Lawrence, Bucks, and Alleghany Counties, showing their Societies to be in a languishing condition.

The President read a circular addressed to the Society by a committee of the State Medical Society of Indiana, requesting an interchange of Transactions, and the secretaries were directed to forward copies of the Society's Transactions.

On motion, Dr. Shultz, Physician to the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, and those members of the Committee of Arrangements not delegates, were invited to take seats and participate in the proceedings.

Dr. R. La Roche, of Philadelphia, presented a memorial from the "Philadelphia Medical Society," founded in 1792, requesting a representation in the State Medical Society, based upon the number of its members, who are not, at the same time, members of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and offering resolutions to that effect. After much discussion, it was, on motion of Dr. Thomas, postponed till next year for consideration at the next session. Dr. Carpenter, of Lancaster, offered the following amendment to the constitution, which was laid over under the rules, viz., to add to the article concerning County So-

cieties, the words, "*Provided*, that in counties whose population will admit of it, the profession shall have the right or privilege to form an additional society for every 200,000 inhabitants; no person being permitted to hold membership in more than one County Society; and such societies to be numbered according to seniority.

The report of the Committee on Meteorology was read by Dr. A. L. Kennedy, with a communication from Prof. Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, in regard to the difficulty of obtaining correct observations upon the electrical state of the atmosphere.

On motion of Dr. R. P. Thomas the nominating committee was directed to propose the names of three members to represent the Society in the convention to meet at Washington, in May, 1860, to revise the United States Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Carpenter, from the Committee on last year's minutes, reported items of unfinished business.

Invitations were extended to the delegates to visit the residences of Drs. Muhlenburg, Atlee, and Carpenter, in the evening.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Society assembled at 9 o'clock. Minutes were read and approved. Sanitary reports were read from the following counties, viz: Beaver, Berks, Blair, Carbon, Chester, Lebanon, Montgomery, Perry, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Biographical notices of the late Drs. S. A. Ogier, E. Gatchell, and R. B. Dilworth, accompanied the report from Chester County.

On motion of Dr. Cunningham, the Committee of Publication was instructed to print the constitution of the Society with the Transactions for the present year.

On motion of Dr. Raub, the Code of Ethics was directed to be added.

Drs. Condie and Emerson were continued a committee to procure a supply of original vaccine virus.

The Committee of Publication reported that the funds of the Society did not admit of the publication, at present, of the Form of Record, for private medical statistics, referred to that Committee last year. On motion of Dr. Ehler, the subject was again referred to the Committee, at its discretion.

The President and other officers of the Society were, on motion of Dr. Carpenter, continued as a committee to increase and extend the organization of the profession throughout the State.

The following resolution was received from the Philadelphia County Medical Society, in reply to a reference made, at the last meeting, to the different County Societies:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to urge, at present, the passage of the resolutions submitted to the State Medical Society in reference to the meetings and basis of representation in the American Medical Association.

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year, who were thereupon unanimously elected:—

President.—Dr. Smith Cunningham, Beaver County.

Vice-Presidents.—Drs. Henry Carpenter, Lancaster; Isaac Lefevre, Perry County; Wm. Corson, Montgomery County; W. H. Gunkle, Chester County.

Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. Joseph Carson, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretaries.—Drs. Henry Hartshorne, Philadelphia; John K. Raub, Lancaster County.

Treasurer.—Dr. Robert P. Thomas, Philadelphia.

Censors.—First and Second Districts.—Drs. A. S. Bare, Lancaster County; P. G. Bertolet, Berks County; Wm. D. Hartman, Chester County; Hiram Corson, Montgomery County; Charles Martin, Lebanon County; Horace Ladd, Carbon County; B. Richardson, Susquehanna County; William Mayburry, Philadelphia.

Third and Fourth Districts.—Drs. William R. Findlay, Blair County; J. B. Luden, Huntingdon County; C. J. Hirst, Blair County; Jos. Henderson, Mifflin County; Jas. Galbraith, Perry County.

Fifth and Sixth Districts.—Drs. J. Wishart, Washington County; G. W. Allison, Beaver County; D. Leasure, Lawrence County; J. P. Gazzam, Alleghany County.

Delegates to American Medical Association.—Drs. P. Cassidy, Lancaster; W. W. Townsend, Chester County; P. G. Bertolet, Berks Co.; S. Cunningham, Beaver County; John Schrack, Montgomery County; D. S. Hayes, Blair County; R. La Roche, Philadelphia; L. A. Smith, Susquehanna County; J. E. Singer, Perry County; Horace Ladd, Carbon County.

Committee on Publication.—Drs. A. L. Kennedy, W. B. Atkinson, C. P. La Roche, Philadelphia.

Delegates to reform Pharmacopæia.—Drs. J. Augustus Ehler, Lancaster County; Wilmer Worthington, Chester County; W. R. Findley, Blair County.

The Committee designated Philadelphia as the place for the next meeting of the Society; which was, on motion of Dr. Ehler, of Lancaster, approved.

Dr. Henry Carpenter proposed an amendment to the Constitution, altering the time of the annual session to the second Wednesday in June; and there being no objections, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. Hartshorne, the Chair appointed Drs. La Roche and Ehler a committee to conduct the officers just elected to their stations. This being done, Dr. Cunningham, the President, acknowledged the unexpected compliment in an appropriate manner, regarding it as more of a compliment to the Society which he represented in this body, than to himself. He spoke of the responsible and noble mission of the physician, who should be, practically as well as in theory, the Good Samaritan of society.

A copy was solicited for publication.

On motion of Dr. Schrack, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the retiring officers.

On motion of Dr. Kennedy, the thanks of the Society were also tendered to the Committee of Arrangements, and other citizens of Lancaster, for their numerous polite attentions to the members; to the authorities of Franklin and Marshall College, and the Lancaster County Normal School, for invitations to visit those institutions; and to the Pennsylvania Central and Reading Railroad Companies, for facilities in coming to and leaving the Convention.

On motion of Dr. La Roche, the Society adjourned.

The number of delegates in attendance this year was, on account of the inclemency of the weather and other causes, unusually small, but they have been nowhere more generously received, than by the profession and citizens of Lancaster.

After the adjournment of the Society, the delegates were conveyed in carriages to Franklin and Marshall College, to the Lancaster County Normal School, and thence to Wabank, a delightful spot for summer resort on the banks of the Conestoga, where an elegant entertainment awaited them, as the guests of the Lancaster County Medical Society. We feel confident that the Lancaster medical fraternity will be long remembered by the State Society.

REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

ART. VI.—*Elements of Inorganic Chemistry, including the Applications of the Science in the Arts.* By THOMAS GRAHAM, F. R. S., L. and E., late Professor of Chemistry in University College, London. Edited by Henry Watts, B. A., F. C. S., and Robert Bridges, M. D. Philadelphia, Blanchard & Lea, 1858: pp. 852.

THIS valuable work is published in the usual style of B. & L., on fine white paper, with clear, good sized type, and well illustrated with some two hundred wood engravings. It contains six chapters, treating as follows : 1. Heat; 2. Light; 3. Chemical Nomenclature, &c.; 4. Chemical Affinity, &c.; 5. Elementary Substances; 6. Metallic Elements—as metallic bases of the alkalies; of the alkaline earth; of the earths; metals proper (protoxides isomorphous with magnesia); other metals proper (isomorphous relations with magnesian family); metals isomorphous with phosphorus; metals whose oxides are not reduced by heat alone; metals whose oxides are reduced by heat; metals in native platinum.

To this is added a supplement of about two hundred pages on heat, light, electricity, chemical notation and classification, relations between chemical composition and density, between composition and boiling point, chemical affinity, diffusion of liquids, osmose, development of heat by chemical combination, non-metallic elements, metals of the alkalies and earths; thus bringing the subject down to the present time.

Of all the branches of study pursued in our medical schools, students care least for Chemistry. It may be that for a short time they are attracted and interested by some brilliant experiments, but finally they come to consider it very dry, with its formulas, reactions, &c. &c. When, some years ago, Prof. Kennedy inaugurated a school of practical chemistry, with the idea that each student should perform for himself the experiments after the lecturer, we indulged a hope that it would be successful, and that students would come to regard such a course as important as one in a dissecting room. We venture to say that of the large number of young men who are annually sent forth as M. D.'s, the larger part are possessed of a very small amount of chemical knowledge. We do not wish to be considered as thinking chemistry important beyond other branches of medical science, but to impress upon the medical public the deficiency of our profession in this point. Circumstances are continually arising where chemical knowledge may save life, or prevent

years of suffering ; and every physician should possess that knowledge, and be prepared to apply it. Even after graduation, the physician finds it necessary to be well prepared with books of reference on this subject, and more especially when located in the country, where a chemist cannot be obtained at short notice.

No British chemist stands higher than Prof. Graham ; his researches on phosphoric acid, which he well terms "one of the links by which mineral and organic compounds are connected," have long been ranked among the most valuable contributions to chemical knowledge. The clear perception of truth, and the habit of rigorous investigation which they manifested, characterize his *Elements of Chemistry*. The style is concise, perspicuous; the subjects are duly subordinated, and the important properties of substances are distinctly and judiciously stated. In the supplement by Watts, the subjects embraced in the first volume of the London edition are brought up to the most advanced condition of the science. The articles on the nature and manufacture of aluminum ; on the unity of heat developed by chemical action ; on the absolute mechanical measure of the force of the electric current ; and on the measurement of the chemical action of light, are based on the latest reliable discoveries, and attest the judgment and discrimination of the English editor. To all we can recommend the work now before us as presenting, in a clear form, each and every subject connected with Inorganic Chemistry.

ART. VII.—*Outlines of a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.* Delivered by E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. Prepared by Thos. S. Waring, M. D., and Samuel Logan, M. D., from notes taken during the course. Published with the consent of, and revised by Prof. Geddings. Charleston: S. G. Courtenay & Co., 1858. pp. 560.

THE general appearance of this volume is every way creditable to the publishers, Messrs. Courtenay & Co. The typography, &c., are excellent ; if there is anything in the "getting up" to complain of, it is the binding. We much prefer to see medical works bound in calf.

This work must be read and reviewed with the fact plainly before us, that it is not the production of Prof. G. with a view to publication. Having been prepared from notes taken at his lectures by two of his students, and his lectures being "entirely extemporaneous," it is not to be looked upon as a fair sample of what Prof. G. could give us if he should attempt to publish a work on this subject. Keeping all these

things in view, we are disposed to judge leniently of what few faults we may find.

The editors have endeavored to supply any deficiencies occurring in the course of the work from the lecturer not having treated upon subjects which were deemed of importance in a book for the public, but not mentioned from want of time during the regular course.

There is a peculiar freshness about it that we rather fancy. The lecturer speaks out boldly concerning any difference of opinion between himself and others, and gives a fair record of all that may have been said either to favor or oppose his ideas.

He speaks of the "new method" of reducing dislocations of the hip, viz., by manipulation, as follows: "As I have already stated, however, I prefer the plan which I will now proceed to explain, and in which the muscles are made instrumental in the reduction. In the first place, in the dislocation upwards and backwards, on the dorsum of the ilium, the *rotator* muscles are put on the stretch. Bearing this in mind, let us consider what would be effected by *flexing the thigh on the body, and the legs on the thigh*. If you recollect the origins of these muscles, and their common insertion into the digital fossa, you will readily perceive that by the flexed position of the femur, their influence is brought to bear upon the upper extremity of the bone in a more perpendicular direction towards its axis, and consequently is exerted to much greater effect. In fact, with so much effect is it exerted, as to draw the head of the bone down towards the acetabulum, and you accomplish the reduction then by simply raising the head up to clear its edge, at the same time applying a rotatory motion. Thus, without any compound pulley, or any complicated apparatus, you may succeed by taking advantage of the very muscular action, for overcoming which these apparatus are employed. This method is not a new one, but is a century old; and yet you can hardly take up a medical or surgical journal without seeing some allusion to the 'new method of reducing dislocation of the femur upwards and backwards.' This method has been taught in these lectures, annually, for eighteen years."

How often does it occur, that medical men have for years been employing some particular plan of treatment without caring to give it to the public, and then, when some more enterprising brother comes out with a detail of this mode of treatment, are ready to claim it as their own. We do not wish to censure Dr. Geddings in thus announcing his claim to priority, but make the remark in good feeling, having been forcibly impressed by the great number of such instances within a short time.

Speaking of coxalgia, he boldly counsels the puncture of the joint,

in order to evacuate any collection of pus that might be present. He says:—

"A purulent collection, whether located in the neighboring tissues, or in those comprised within the joint proper, should always be evacuated. You should remember, however, that the constitution, previously but little if at all affected by the local disease, may soon become so, from the admission of atmosphere into the cavity of one of the *larger* joints. If it should become expedient to puncture such a joint, you should, therefore, be ready to support your patient, and to fortify his constitutional powers by the use of an invigorating diet, and the judicious administration of tonics, or even stimulants, according to the exigencies of the case."

We notice occasionally some terms, which may be produced by typographical errors, but present a singular appearance, and leave the reader in doubt, for a moment, as to what is intended, as "*cloatrae*," by which is meant "*cloacæ*," &c. But these are minor faults, and, in the event of a second edition, we expect will be carefully weeded out.

In speaking of the ear and its affections, we see that he counsels the removal of cerumen by means of the "ear-pick," having softened the hardened wax by warm water injections. We opine that this little instrument has done more harm than all its advantages can counterbalance, and regret that so distinguished a surgeon should countenance a resort to such a dangerous instrument.

The insertion of artificial drums, as of gutta percha, does not seem to meet with much favor from Prof. G., and he prefers moistened cotton. In this, he is behind the age, as these drums are coming more into favor every day, and the cotton is almost entirely discarded.

As a whole, there are many reasons to wish that Prof. Geddings had undertaken the work himself, and presented to the medical world an American work on Surgery which would have been an honor to himself, and a desirable acquisition to every medical man.

It cannot be expected that a book, published under the circumstances which have occurred in connection with this, can prove of that importance which would be anticipated, when associated with the name of the learned professor. We hope at no distant day, he will take the work in hand himself, and present us a complete treatise on all the branches of Surgery; a task which he is fully able to accomplish, and the profession has a right to expect. Too many of our best men leave the busy scene, and, except by the records of their teachings, or some few essays, leave nothing which may prove of permanent advantage to the profession at large.

ART. VIII.—*Contributions to Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology.* By J. M. CARNOCHAN, Prof. of Surgery in N. Y. Medical College, &c., with illustrations drawn from nature. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1858.

We have before us No. 1 of a series of ten, of quarto size, containing two plates. Each will have the same number of plates, with from thirty to sixty pages of letter-press, and will be issued quarterly. The present number treats of amputation of the lower jaw, and elephantiasis Arabum, successfully treated by ligature of the femoral artery. Cases are related in detail. The plates are finely drawn and colored. The whole, when complete, will make a valuable volume. These treatises have appeared previously in the *New York Journal of Medicine*, and will therefore appear somewhat familiar to the profession. Dr. Carnochan is Surgeon in Chief to the State Emigrant's Hospital, and thus has ample material for his work. We shall look with impatience for the completion of the first volume.

☞ The following works have been received too late for extended notice in this number:—

Transactions of New York State Medical Society for 1858.

Primary Pathology, by M. L. Knapp, M. D., 2 vols.

☞ Our thanks are due to Prof. M. Paine, for a copy of his "Medical and Physiological Commentaries," making a valuable addition to our library.

EDITORIAL.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

We have the pleasure of spreading before our readers, as is our wont, a full and complete record of the proceedings of the American Medical Association, at its recent annual session in the city of Washington. For so complete a record, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Secretaries, Drs. A. J. Semmes, of Washington, and S. M. Bemiss, of Louisville, Ky.

It is unnecessary for us to speak of the doings of the session, as they can be learned from the minutes. Suffice it to say that the meeting was, in point of numbers, and in the standing and talents of a large majority of its delegates, an imposing one, and well calculated to reflect credit on the profession of our country. Nor did anything transpire to reflect unfavorably on the profession, in spite of the fact that some very exciting questions, which had long been "nursed," came up for adjustment.

Having always regarded the Association as one of the important "Institutions" of our country, we contemplated one thing with a good deal of pride and satisfaction, viz: its exhibition of *moral power*—a quality whose existence has been questioned by some hitherto, but which we trust has been now forever set at rest. Men who dared to defy the power of local societies, quailed before the representative wisdom and respectability of the country, and in the most humble manner craved pardon for having departed from a strict construction of those ethical rules and regulations, which, by common consent, the world over, are regarded by the profession as vital. The time devoted to the settlement of this question was well spent, for we doubt whether the Association will ever be called on to go over the same ground again.

The Medical Colleges are to brood over a report on medical education, made by Dr. James R. Wood, of New York, until the next meeting of the Association, at Louisville, Ky. What they

will hatch remains to be seen. As indirectly bearing on this subject, we trust that the series of resolutions presented by the delegates from the Medical Society of New Jersey, will be favorably received.¹

Throughout the session, even during the most exciting debates, there was a vast amount of good feeling exhibited, and the meetings were pleasant and profitable.

The Committee of Arrangements are deserving of all praise for the very perfect manner in which they provided for the entertainment of the members. The social gatherings at the President's mansion, and at the residences of Drs. Tyler, Riley, Miller, Garnett, Johnston, Boyle, May, and Senator Douglas, with the excursion down the river to Mount Vernon, will long be remembered by those who participated in them.

There is one thing that we fear will operate against the permanent establishment of the Association in Washington, or even its frequent meeting there, and that is the extravagant charges to which delegates are subject in that city. There was much cause for complaint on this score. Delegates were also grievously imposed upon by the agents on some of those lines of railway which furnished them with excursion tickets. For instance, in Baltimore and in Philadelphia, in being transferred from one depot to another, those who had excursion tickets were driven into the ordinary public conveyances, in which they had to pay extra fare, whereas their tickets ought to have entitled them to transportation in the company's vehicles. There seemed to be an evident disposition to make the most off of delegates, while preserving a character for generosity in giving excursion tickets. In consideration of the fact that medical men have no public exchequer to fall back upon for mileage, these extras are burdensome.

The next meeting is to be held at Louisville, Ky., when important questions are to come before the Association. Reader, may we be there to see!

N. B. We are requested by the Secretaries to state that if there are any inaccuracies in the list of delegates, in the omission of names or

¹ These resolutions were published in the March No. of the REPORTER. They involve a change in the Constitution, and are to be acted on next year.

otherwise, a note of the fact communicated to Dr. F. G. Smith, Philadelphia, Chairman of Committee of Publication, will receive attention.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

By the kindness of the Secretaries, Drs. H. Hartshorne and John K. Raub, we are enabled to give our readers complete minutes of the proceedings of this Society. In consequence of the close proximity of this and the meeting of the American Medical Association, a number of delegates were prevented from attending.

By our Lancaster friends, and the citizens generally, we were most cordially welcomed, and everything was done to promote the comfort of the delegates.

Delightful entertainments were given by Drs. Atlee, Muhlenburg, and Carpenter, and by the Lancaster Co. Medical Society, at Wabank.

BACK NUMBERS.—In answer to numerous inquiries, we would say that we *can* furnish back numbers of the current volume to a limited extent. Also, a few sets of back volumes from the commencement.

PHILADELPHIA CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The reports of the meetings of this Society will be resumed when it resumes its monthly conversational meetings, which will be in September. *This* in answer to inquiries.

PROFESSIONAL CHANGE.—We have been informed that Prof. T. G. Richardson, of the Anatomical Chair in the Pennsylvania School, has resigned, and received an appointment in the New Orleans School of Medicine.

 We must ask the indulgence of our readers for once more appearing late in the month. The unusual amount of matter in this number, and the fact that we have been removing our residence from Burlington, N. J., to this city, are sufficient to account for it, and we trust will be accepted as a satisfactory excuse. We hope that hereafter we shall be punctual.

WE have the pleasure of presenting, this month, *as extra matter*, the report from Essex Co., N. J., to the State Medical Society, in January last. This report ought to have appeared in the March No. of the REPORTER, with the rest of the transactions of that Society, but no provision was made for it, and it had to be omitted for the time. It has features of interest to all our readers, and we commend it to their notice.

For the accommodation of our *subscribers*, the editors of this journal will undertake to attend to the purchase of books, making up and binding files of journals, etc., in which the interests of our subscribers will be consulted.

Exchanges will confer a favor by directing to the "*Medical and Surgical Reporter*," as there is a publication in this city entitled "*Medical and Surgical Journal*." Unless care is taken in directing, confusion may result.

We are compelled to omit a large number of valuable abstracts, prepared for this number, in consequence of the large space occupied by Proceedings of Associations. If there is room for any, they will be inserted at the end of the number.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 11th, 1858.

POLITICAL PHYSIC.

A NEW order of things has been instituted in Massachusetts. A man's medical ability, if in charge of a public institution, is to be judged by his party politics. The Rainsford Island Hospital has been for a long time, indeed since its establishment as a State hospital, under the care of Dr. J. R. Lothrop, who has had the respect and confidence of his professional brethren. He has never been a politician; for with us politics and medicine have heretofore had no connection. The intimation that he was about to be removed to make a place for some one else, was not believed by any one till a day or two before Gov. Banks turned him out. There was at once a petition in his favor circulated, and

signed by every physician who saw it. Democrats, Republicans, old Whigs, and those who despised all politics, put their names down. But it was too late. Dr. Lothrop was removed, and a man called Dr. Barker was appointed in his place. Whether this gentleman ever had a medical education is more than I know. He was not a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for years had held a subordinate situation in the Boston Custom-House. Turned out from that, he changed his politics and became a Gardner man. Gardner's star becoming dim, he dropped that creed and became a Banks Republican. His practice for two or three years—that is, since he left the custom-house—has been what he called homœopathic. I think that his practice has really been as small as his pills. A change for political opinion's sake has also been made in the office of Surgeon to the State's Prison, Dr. Morris having been removed to make way for some one else; not for a homœopath, however, for the governor, I believe, does not trust himself to that class. Not medical faith, but political creed is, in his eyes, the true qualification for a physician.

The Republican physicians who voted for Banks will probably few of them repeat their deed, and I am told that a few of them indulged in expletives and took his name in vain. Those who didn't vote for Banks say, "I told you so."

What a comfort it is to hold no office to be turned from! You can vote as you please. You can turn up your nose at the governor, and if you think the council are asses, why you can say so, and neither lose anything by it nor tell a lie.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

There are rumors of changes in this institution. The present superintendent, it is said, is to retire. The house physicians and surgeons are to be *externes* and not *internes*, as heretofore. A Resident Physician is to be appointed, who will have the sole charge of the establishment, after the daily visits have been made. The nurses will be better looked after, and the medical and surgical officers will no longer be bothered by the superintendence of an ex-sea captain. As I have had some little experience as a hospital officer, in a hospital which was under such superintendence, I can fully comprehend the relief that will be given to the medical and surgical staff.

SHIP FEVER.

It is said also that there has been ship fever of late in the Massachusetts General Hospital. One of the house physicians has died, and

several nurses have been very sick. It is not common for such diseases to get into the house, but as we have not sufficient accommodations, indeed no free city hospital, and are not likely to have during the present generation, it must sometimes happen that troubles will creep into the only hospital we have. Indeed, puerperal cases manage to get in upon the sly; but then we have no lying-in establishment, and such offences will come. If we had a proper lying-in hospital, unmarried women would certainly prefer it to the General Hospital, as much as they appear to prefer that to Deer Island.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The college has nominally been making an extensive change in its plan. There was a time, you know, when they thought a four months' course as good as one of six months recommended by the American Medical Association. They have gone to the other extreme now, and adopted a full year's course. It reads well on paper. But you know how little, in general, is to be trusted of what we read in circulars. The fact is that the school at Cambridge, by its superior advantages, has driven the college into this. That school, so far as I can judge, stands very far in advance, and will continue to do so, till radical changes are made in the Boston school.

C. E. B.

A B S T R A C T S.

1. *Epilepsy treated with Digitalis.*—Dr. W. M. Cornell, of Massachusetts, in the *Charleston Medical Journal and Review*, May, has a paper on the subject of epilepsy and epileptiform convulsions, with a number of cases treated with digitalis. Foxglove, as was stated in the *Dublin Hospital Gazette*, 1845, has been much used empirically in Ireland. There it was used in enormous doses, and often so as to produce dangerous effects. Dr. Cornell has been employing it since 1845, particularly in those cases which presented a highly excited state of the nervous system, with quick pulse, much alacrity of motion, when the patient would be denominated *nervous*. His formula is: Pulverized leaves $\frac{3}{j}$; boiling water, half a pint; to which may be added powdered cinnamon $\frac{3}{j}$; infuse eight hours and strain. He commences with a teaspoonful three times a day, and gradually, during the week, increases to double the dose. This treatment is followed from three to six months, watching the patient carefully. Sometimes it produces nausea, diarrhoea, etc.,

very early, but generally not before a decided effect has been produced upon the circulation.

He infers from his observations in the use of digitalis, that the profession are in error in reckoning it among the diuretics, as no such effect was produced in any of his cases.

He has also used, in place of the digitalis, the *sanguinaria canadensis*, though not with the success obtained by the use of the former. *Seventy-five* per cent. of his cases treated thus were relieved, and *fifty* per cent. permanently cured.

In some cases, blisters were found of great advantage, when digitalis failed. In others, he employed "stretching of the muscles powerfully" to prevent attacks, as opening the jaws widely, by means of an iron wedge, etc.

In the use of the digitalis, he very judiciously enjoins great care in the treatment, and close watching to prevent the evil results which may possibly ensue from this article.

2. *Congenital Ascites*.—The following case (*Gaz. Hebd.*) was communicated to the Obstetrical Society at Berlin by Professor Virchow :—

The mother, aged thirty years, had cleft palate. She had given birth to six children, of whom the first did well; the three last died shortly after birth—all three of ascites. During her last pregnancy the woman was in good health, labor was easy, and followed by the escape of a great quantity of water (liquor sanguinis?); the placenta was of enormous size; the foetus seemed to have arrived at the neighborhood of seven months; its abdomen was strongly distended by a brown-reddish liquid; the intestines were to a great extent covered with fibrinous flocculi; the mesentery was rigid and retracted, as by a cicatricial tissue; liver and spleen were large; the other organs healthy.

Virchow calls attention to this case in connection with the cases published by Simpson. It shows the existence of a peritonitis produced by an hereditary influence, which we are forced to ascribe to a permanent, though unknown, difficulty in the maternal organism. In other cases, this etiology cannot be adopted when f. i. of twins, with but one cord, one is found dropsical, and the other not, as has been observed by Simpson.

L.

3. *A Peculiar Nervous Affection*.—M. L. Sandras (*Gaz. Hebd.*) communicated the following interesting case in a *mémoire* to the Academy of Sciences at Paris :—

The patient was a brother of the author, who, at the age of eleven years and three months, suddenly and without any known cause, expe-

rienced an alteration of vision, which rendered reading impossible, though it did not hinder him from distinguishing objects which surrounded him. This accident, which frequently returned for three years (from September 19th, 1854, to August, 1857), and the duration of which varied from a few hours to months, was habitually accompanied by intense cephalgia; but aside from this there was no disturbance of the intellect whatever. Different modes of treatment, resorted to according to the supposed causes, seemed to be wholly ineffective; recovery took place during the use of sea baths. The last attack offered this peculiarity, that after reading a little while a sort of fatigue came over his vision, which manifested itself by obliging him to bring the book nearer and nearer to the eyes.

L.

4. *Herpes Circinatus communicated by a Horse affected with Herpes Tonsurans.*—We have, in a previous number of the REPORTER alluded to a discussion on this subject in the Academy of Medicine in Paris. On that occasion, M. Reynal related a case where herpes circinatus had been developed in a man from contact with a horse suffering from herpes tonsurans. The following observation of Dr. Calligo, quoted from the *Gaz. Med. degli Stati Sardi*, is recorded in the *Gaz. Hebdom.*, and exemplifies strikingly the analogy in the nature of these two diseases.

M. Calligo had been invited to visit the coachman of Count C_____, who, on his right hand, particularly on the index and middle fingers, had a vesicular eruption, disposed circularly, and embracing a portion of skin perfectly sound. The patient was a young man of sanguineo-bilious temperament, athletic constitution, twenty years of age. No member of his family had ever had an herpetic affection. Only two months ago he had observed the eruption, which had gradually increased, and particularly after having curried an English horse having an eruption on the superior and lateral left of the neck in the neighborhood of the lower jaw and parotid.

He stated that the eruption had first shown itself a few days after he had curried the horse.

On examining the horse, M. Calligo found various spots of cutaneous eruption of different size. These spots, some isolated, some confluent, were covered by vesicles more or less voluminous, containing a concrecible humor and giving rise to the furfurescence. The hair in the neighborhood appeared as if it had been cut very short or burnt away with alcohol, forming a veritable tonsure.

Both the coachman and the horse were treated with sulphur pomade, the eruption of the former rapidly ameliorating. But on again curry-

ing the horse, it broke out with renewed vigor. The disease, however, soon yielded to the same treatment, the coachman getting well first.

L.

5. *Collodion in Pharmacy.*—Under this head Mr. James T. Shinn, of Philada., presents in the *Amer. Journ. of Pharmacy*, May, some formulæ for the use of collodion in place of plasters. The use of this article is becoming more general every year, on account of its easy application, etc. To prevent contraction, Mr. Shinn adds balsam of fir, or Venice turpentine, in the proportion of half an ounce to the pint.

For iodine, he gives—

R.—Iodinii,
Balsam of fir, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss;
Collodion, Oj.

Dissolve the iodine and balsam in the collodion.

For belladonna—

R.—Pulv. fol. belladonna, $\frac{3}{4}$ vij;
Etheris, f $\frac{3}{4}$ xij;
Alcohol, q. s.;
Balsam of fir, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss;
Collodion wool, 3j.

Macerate the leaves in the ether mixed with four fluidounces of alcohol for six hours, pack in a percolator, and pour on alcohol till a pint of tincture is obtained; in this dissolve the cotton and balsam. Other articles, as aconite and conium, may be prepared in a similar manner.

For sulphur—

R.—Sulphuris sublimat., $\frac{3}{4}$ ij;
Balsam of fir, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss;
Collodion, Oj.—Mix.

For iodine and sulphur—

R.—Iodinii, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss;
Sulphuris, $\frac{3}{4}$ j;
Balsam of fir, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss;
Collodion, Oj.—Mix.

6. *Nitrate of Silver in Serous Diarrhaea.*—Dr. L. W. Mauthner, in the *N. A. Medico-Chirurg. Review*, May, recommends the nitrate of silver in catarrhal diarrhoea, in the form of solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain daily. He has found this always to succeed without evil consequences. After two or three doses, the stools assume a more healthy hue, when he discontinued the remedy. He uses it also in the cholera of children, but in larger doses, say two grains daily, or in clysters in solution of three or four grains to two ounces of water every two hours.

7. *Pruritus Vulvæ.*—According to Dr. Hartmann (*Medic. Neuigk.*), a very severe case of pruritis vulvæ was successfully treated by him with a strong decoction of white hellebore (the root) applied by compresses. He recommends the remedy highly in similar cases. L.

8. *New Diagnostic Sign in Luxations of the Shoulder.*—In the May No. of the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dr. L. A. Dugas, Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Georgia, presents a new principle of diagnosis. He says: "If the fingers of the injured limb can be placed by the patient, or by the surgeon, upon the sound shoulder, while the elbow touches the thorax, *there can be no dislocation*; and if this cannot be done, *there must be* a dislocation. In other words, it is *physically impossible* to bring the elbow in contact with the sternum or front of the thorax, if there be a dislocation; and the inability to do this is *proof positive* of the existence of dislocation, inasmuch as no other injury of the shoulder-joint can induce this inability." He illustrates his views by means of wood-cuts, showing at a glance the correctness of this principle. Thus, when we have a dislocation into the axilla, and the fingers are placed on the shoulder of the sound side, the elbow is forced forward, and can by no means be made to touch the thorax. Again, when there is a luxation forwards, or below the clavicle, it is quite difficult to carry the fingers up to the opposite shoulder; when this is performed, we find it equally impossible as in the former case to make the elbow touch the thorax, because the upper end of the humerus is resting upon the thorax. Then, when the displacement is upon the dorsum of the scapula, the same principle obtains.

He adds that no other injury of this joint can present this "physical impossibility," as in no other injury is the upper end of the humerus fixed against the upper portion of the thorax.

9. *Incision of the Os Uteri to Promote Labor.*—In the *Monatsschrift f. Geburtshkunde*, 1857, 10, Dr. Kristeller communicates ten cases where this operation has been resorted to, and states, as his experience, that incision of the rigid os, resorted to at the proper time and place, is a remedy not superseded by ipecacuanha, opium, or chloroform, and connected with far less danger than has been stated by celebrated authors. He never saw convulsions arise from the operation, as has been alleged, nor has, in his experience, the wound been further lacerated during the progress of the labor. The rapid course which labor takes after incision is only apparently so, as generally, labor has been going on for a long time, and all the parts are fully prepared, when the operation is resorted to, by which the rigidity of the os is removed.

[June 1858.]

Only once in his ten cases has the author seen any considerable hemorrhage, amounting to about twelve ounces. Suppuration and occlusion of the os after the operation have never been observed. It is indicated when, after the membranes have ruptured, a pathological state of texture or anomalous action of the vaginal portion prevent, in spite of the continuance of labor, the dilatation of the os. Of such pathological conditions may be enumerated parchment-like rigidity and firmness of the vaginal portion of the os, as occurring sometimes in primipara; a hypertrophied, fibrous or cartilaginous condition, from preceding inflammatory processes; fibroid formations, and cancerous infiltrations, and finally spasmodic contraction of the os. Before the knife is resorted to, if delay is not connected with danger, the usual other means may be used; but, as a general rule, there is more danger of resorting to the operation too *late*, than too *soon*. The author prefers a curved bistoury, which is covered to about three-quarters "from its point with adhesive plaster. It is guarded by the index finger of the left hand; with two fingers of the other hand the os is pulled down somewhat; the knife is then introduced between the os and the foetal head, the point carried in about one-half" from the margin of the os, and the knife quickly and accurately drawn inwards and downwards; 3-4 scarifications will always suffice.

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HOME FOR INVALIDS WITH DISEASES OF THE CHEST, S. W. Corner of Chestnut and Park Streets, ON THE ROUTE OF THE CHESTNUT STREET LINE OF WEST PHILADELPHIA OMNIBUSES, PHILADELPHIA.

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Applications in writing, or letters of inquiry, may be addressed to

JAMES W. WHITE, Secretary.

Box 1738 Philadelphia Post Office.

May—3t.

Aug. 31, 1858.